

# AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Volume XVII

DENVER, COLORADO

Number 5



## OCTOBER 1935

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK  
ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

# Packer Demand at Denver

**M**ANY live-stock producers are under the impression that a large outlet for cattle to packers does not exist at DENVER. During the week ending September 28, out of total receipts of 14,000 cattle, packers purchased 6,200 head, or 44 per cent of the receipts.

Out of arrivals of 113,465 sheep during the week, packers purchased 55,314 head, or 49.5 per cent. Total packer purchases for the week amounted to 63,864 head for approximately \$800,000. Practically all the cattle and hogs, and a part of the sheep, were slaughtered at DENVER.

In marketing at DENVER, producers receive a very large packer demand in addition to the wide outlet for feeding classes. DENVER is one of the larger live-stock markets of the nation.





# FRANKLIN BLACKLEG BACTERIN



## *Positive Lifetime* **PROTECTION** *for Every Calf!*

**T**HERE'S one way of making SURE that your calves won't die of Blackleg.

That's to see that each one gets a dose of Franklin Concentrated Blackleg Bacterin.

For a dose of FRANKLIN'S shot under the hide of any calf sets up an immunity that makes Blackleg germs absolutely harmless.

This is a scientific fact, proven over and over and over again. It's been going on now for twelve years in steadily increasing volume.

Franklin's has given dependable results on 20 million calves throughout the entire range area. It is safe. It is sure. It is economical. Price 10c per dose.

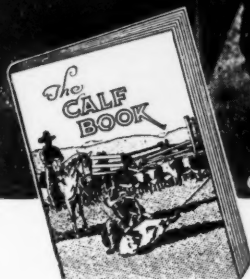
**Franklin Pulmonary Mixed Bacterin  
for Pulmonary Edema Complications  
and Hemorrhagic Septicemia**

**N**OW widely used for both prevention and treatment. Contains a combination of diptheroid and hemorrhagic septicemia organisms. These are killed cultures, concentrated for greater potency. Recommended for immunizing at time of vaccinating against Blackleg. Price 10c per dose.

*Franklin Vaccines are sold by authorized  
dealers throughout the west.*

**O.M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Co.**

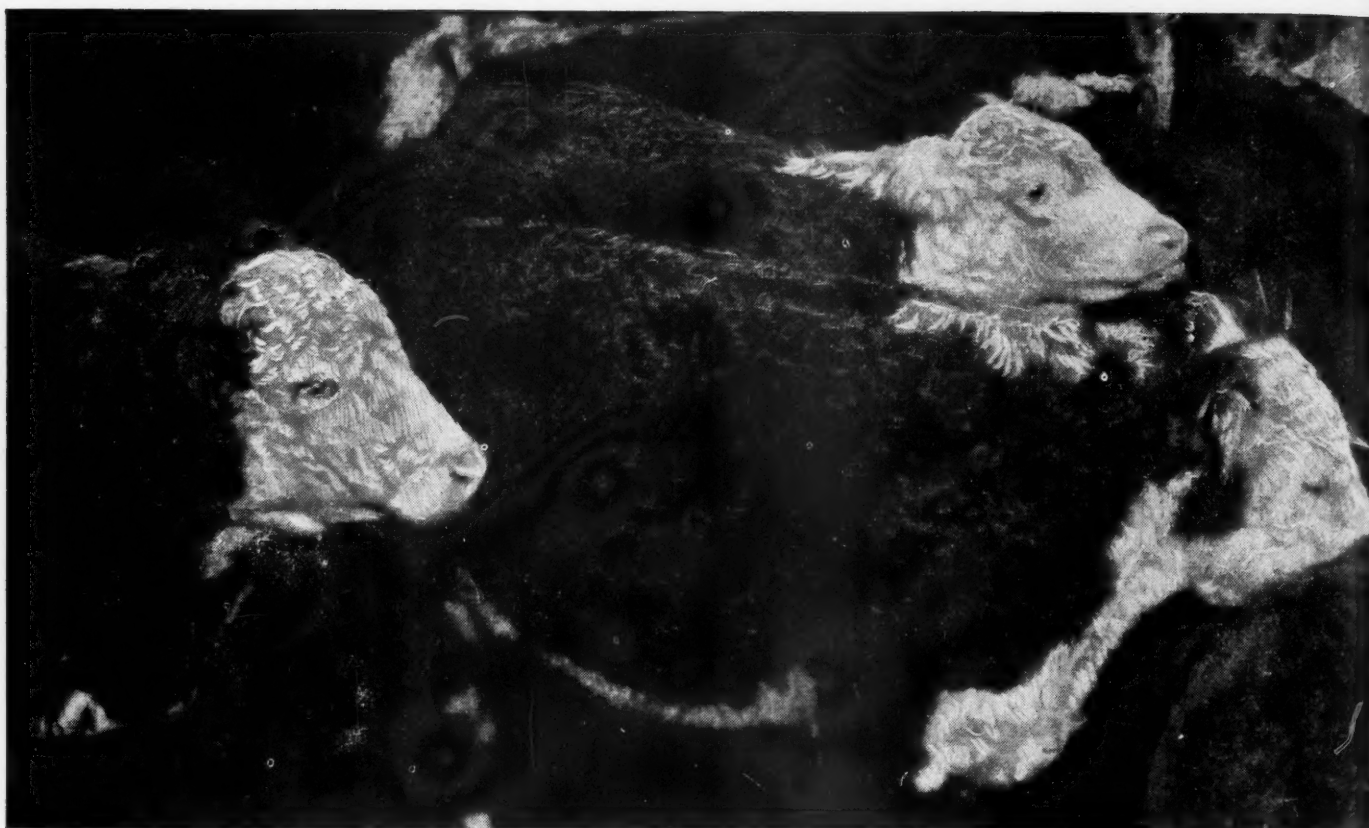
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36-page "Calf Book"





## *An opportunity* arising from the drought

● For those producers who are willing to turn a misfortune into an advantage, the drought may actually become a blessing. The thousands of stock raisers who had to sacrifice their scrubs are now in a position to create for themselves finer herds and flocks than they had before. The finer animals that remain must sire the new herds.

Producers should make every effort to raise the quality of their stock. The finer the livestock, the finer the meat. The finer the meat, the more willing the housewife to pay a price that will yield the producer, as well as the packer and retailer, a satisfactory return.

*RA Cabee*  
President.

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# THE AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Volume XVII

DENVER, COLORADO, OCTOBER, 1935

Number 5

## Crossing the American Continent

BY WILL C. BARNES

*Phoenix, Arizona*

[The following article was sent to us last June, and makes observations of conditions as Mr. Barnes then saw them on his cross-country trip. Because we are regrettably late in publishing this story, it must suffer somewhat in freshness, but its general interest to our readers, we believe, will not have been lost thereby.—EDITOR.]

THE WANDERING STOCKMAN, MOTORING around this country of ours, finds some weather conditions which amaze him, no matter how old or traveled he may be. A recent motor trip across the southern end of these United States from coast to coast shows so many interesting conditions that some of them may well be told for the information of those who cannot see the country for themselves.

Starting east from southern California one finds the whole state, from the coast-line clear back to where the snowy wastes of the high Sierras mark the eastern line of vegetation, both foothill and desert ranges, one vast, flowery meadow. Not in a number of years has the state of California enjoyed such a rainy season as that which is just ending for them. Every nook and corner of the country is thickly covered with California poppies, verbenas, lupines, and other flowering plants, including the lovely pink blossoms of the well-known forage plant, the "alfileria," or "Chilean clover." The golden poppies, especially, are so thick that in places the ranges look like huge yellow- and orange-colored blankets. This colorful mantle of green and gold covers the coast ranges from one end to the other. When one comes to the Mexican line, below San Diego, it still

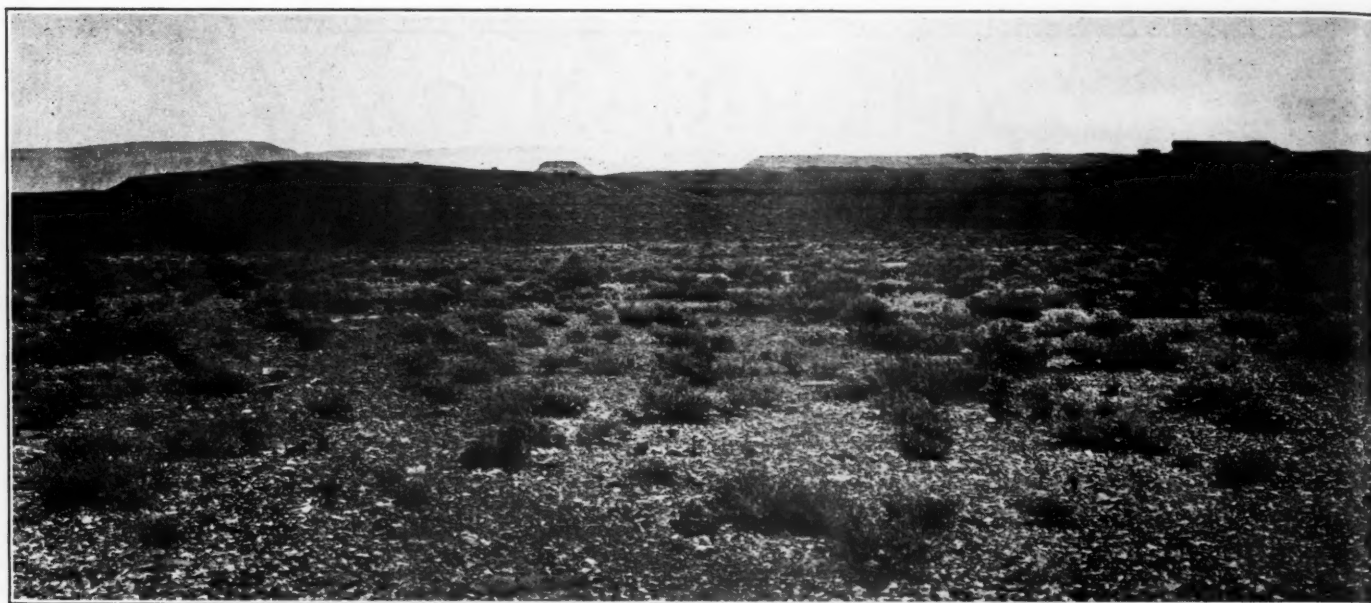
continues to the south in our neighboring republic.

On to the east, across the Colorado River in Arizona, the same favorable conditions exist, only more so, if that be possible. From the Colorado River on the western line of Arizona, clear across the state to the New Mexico line, the winter rains have brought out a growth of wild flowers, grasses, and forage plants—especially those wonderful desert forage plants "alfileria" and "Indian wheat," edible weeds, etc.—such as the desert has not seen for at least eight or ten years.

### The Desert Blooms Once More

To a large number of Arizonans it was a great surprise. Many of them declare that never before was there such a luxurious growth on the deserts around Phoenix and Tucson. But they forget past years. Beautiful as are these southern Arizona ranges just now, one recalls that Dame Nature has been in one of her selfish moods for some years past. The usual heavy rains have not fallen, and it takes plenty of rain to make these desert wastes bloom and smile at the stockmen—and the botanists; for, "believe it or not," it is a fact that hundreds of botanists and others interested in the plant life on the southwestern deserts have journeyed out that way this spring to see for themselves what nature can do when in the right mood.

Following several years of limited rainfall, the first heavy rains in southern California and Arizona



PAINTED DESERT RANGE LAND NEAR LITTLE COLORADO RIVER IN ARIZONA

began in the late fall of 1934. The California and Arizona deserts began to blossom out with greens, yellows, purples, golds, and fiery reds, until, as we drove across the state of Arizona in early April, the range became a sight to make the eyes of the old "desert rats" glisten and the range stockman's hopes rise high.

"Nobody ever saw so much grass, so many poppies, and so much feed on the desert," declared many people whose memories carry them back but a comparatively few seasons.

"Where did all the seed come from to make these beautiful poppies spring up almost overnight from these dusty areas?" they asked.

But the seeds had been there all these years, hiding safely in the soil, biding the time when old Mother Nature should decide to give them a chance to show what they could do with a real, honest-to-goodness rainy season.

#### Where Nature Failed

But the moment we crossed the line into New Mexico, northeast of Douglas, Arizona, the scene changed. One wonders why Dame Nature was so stingy with her favors when she came to New Mexico. If Arizona and California are a succession of green, flower-spangled meadows, almost the whole state of New Mexico is one great, dreary desert. This description covers also that area known as the Texas Panhandle. Had I not seen it with my own eyes I never could have believed that such a large part of an entire state could be so overwhelmed by drought as were the two above mentioned—New Mexico and northwestern Texas.

This includes roughly all southern New Mexico south of Socorro and all the eastern part of the state

from Trinidad, Colorado, south, known generally as the "plains country" of eastern New Mexico, and over into the Panhandle, south from the Oklahoma line to about an east-and-west line running from El Paso through Big Spring, Texas. North of that line this entire area, when we saw it in the latter part of April and early May of this year, contained nothing for miles and miles but dry, brown earth. Over this whole region, once one of the very best grazing areas in all the West, the ranges are as bare of vegetation as a city street.

Even the weeds, especially those known to stockmen as "snakeweed," or "fireweed," which were spreading over all western ranges as early as 1910,



FARM IN SHENANDOAH REGION

have disappeared and gone the way of the splendid covering of buffalo-grass, mesquite, and grama-grass that once made them famous as stock ranges.

#### In the Wake of the Dust-Storms

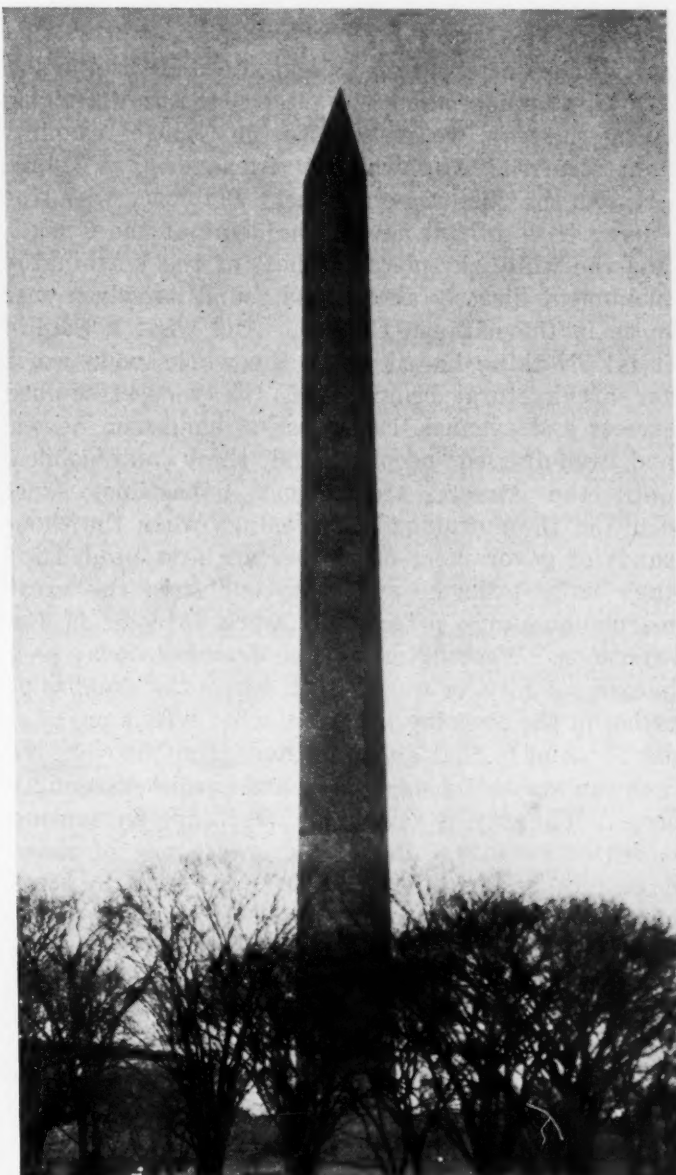
As for dust-storms, one must go through one to realize what dreadful affairs they are and how terrible are the forces of nature when mere man comes into conflict with them.



Doubtless every reader of this article has read descriptions and seen pictures of these dust-storms. They overwhelm travelers, darken the skies until midday is turned into midnight, and scour the finish from one's automobile sides as clean and thoroughly as if done by machinery. Nothing has been written that overstates their effect on all living creatures—human and animal. One must go through one or two to understand their devastating power.

But to get back to our automobile journey. Take the once-wonderful grazing ranges in the vicinity of Deming and Lordsburg, New Mexico, and around the little city of Amarillo, Texas, noted just now for its natural-gas production. I have known these particular areas since about 1885—or more than fifty years. Had I not seen them with my own eyes on this recent drive I never would have believed that such absolute change could take place in so comparatively short a time. For miles and miles along the fine highways in these areas there is nothing to be seen today but bare ground. Where once cattle were grazing in large numbers there were none. Along the highways in western Texas one saw signs at each cattle-guard across the road, warning motorists to "Lookout for cattle along this highway." But for its serious endings, this would make one smile. One drives for a hundred miles at a stretch and never sees a single cow, sheep, or goat. Even the prairie dogs seem to have abandoned the country. "Where are all the cows?" was my constant inquiry at gasoline stations and overnight stopping places. "Those that didn't starve to death were either shipped out by the owners or else sold to the government for \$15 a head," was the usual answer to the question.

Driving east from El Paso we were warned to take the southern highway across Texas, following the Rio Grande to the southeast as far as Van Horn in Jeff Davis county, because the dust and drought



WASHINGTON MONUMENT

conditions along the upper highway were not so good. So at Van Horn we turned sharply to the southeast, and drove along the historic river between this country and Mexico. From here the grazing conditions improved with every mile. From Del Rio and on east past Uvalde—the home of our Vice-President, and a nice little town it surely is—through San Antonio, Houston, Galveston, and on along the Gulf coast through New Orleans, Mobile, and as far east as Tallahassee, Florida, the whole country was wonderfully green and attractive. Nature seemed at her very best. Thence from eastern Florida up the Atlantic coast through Savannah and Charleston, winding through the mountains of the two Carolinas, up the historic and lovely Shenandoah Valley—at the time wearing its beautiful garlands of apple blossoms, with every hillside white with the dogwoods until they looked like great, glorified snowbanks.



APPLE-BLOSSOM TIME IN VIRGINIA



### On to Washington

Finally after three weeks of most enjoyable travel, stopping where we pleased to see the sights along the way, we drove onto the George Washington Memorial Highway at Alexandria, Virginia, crossed the historic and placid Potomac, with the cherry trees in full flower, the dome of the Capitol, and the white sky-piercing shaft of the Washington monument directly ahead, and found ourselves once more in the national Capital. And what a Capital it is! Nothing like it in all the whole, wide world for architectural beauty, with its wide, tree-lined streets and avenues, lovely parks, handsome homes, and well-dressed people. And shiny automobiles, until the streets are almost impassible, especially in the mornings and evenings when the thousands of government employees are first headed for their daily tasks or swarming out from the great marble buildings after their work is done in the afternoon. Washington may be described today as a human bee-hive, or wasp's nest, where the usual salutation in the morning is, "Well, what will happen today?" And to that question there is no answer. No man can see half a day ahead and predict what may occur. The city is one great, seething, fermenting bunch of humans. Did you ever see one of those huge ants' nests in the arid West torn apart by some heavy-footed range bull, or plowed out by some farmer? Well, such an ant-hill, with the ants in action, resembles our present national Capital.

We thought it was some wild place during the World War. But, believe me, that was a period of actual quiet and tranquillity compared with Washington of the present day. It is a Mecca for every person who has some pet plan for making a fortune for himself or mending the fortunes of the government. There are something like 150,000 government employees, not one of whom feels at all sure of the permanence of his job, the civil service notwithstanding. Today the streets are crowded downtown with some 4,000 alleged farmers, all stopping at first-class hotels, all well-dressed, all pleading for a continuance of the administration's "gimme" system. When will our people get back again to the good, old-fashioned American individualism that has made this country of ours the best in all the world? We need sadly some modern Moses who will lead us out of the wilderness in which we now seem to be hopelessly lost, and get us back to sanity and prosperity. It certainly will not be attained through the spending of billions of dollars of public money, taken from the people who pay taxes, in financing schemes which have absolutely no relation to our national recovery. All the fine traditions of our forefathers cast aside for new and untested dreams of theorists and crazy experimenters! Utopia gone mad!

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VETO AND SECRETARY ICKES' MEMORANDUM

THE VETO OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE TAYLOR Grazing Act, and the memorandum upon which the President's disapproval was largely based will be of interest to our stockmen readers. A full report of the two documents is given below:

#### THE VETO

"THE WHITE HOUSE, September 5, 1935.

"I have with some reluctance disapproved H. R. 3019, an act to amend 'an act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration; to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development; to stabilize the live-stock industry dependent upon the public range; and for other purposes,' approved June 28, 1934, (48 Stat. 1269).

"Some of the changes effected by this legislation were proposed to the Congress by the Department of the Interior. These changes, however, were relatively simple in scope and did not involve radical alterations in the principles of the original law.

"Other changes effected by the provisions of this bill are not sound. They would nullify in large measure the benefits of the Taylor Grazing Act and would make the administration of that act along sound conservation lines virtually unattainable.

"I append hereto a copy of memorandum furnished me by the Department of the Interior, and I note also the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture that the bill be not approved.

"I am confident that at another session of the Congress the matter can be reconsidered and more suitable legislation passed.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

#### THE MEMORANDUM

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, August 26, 1935.

#### "MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT:

"I am returning to you House Bill 3019, amending the act approved June 28, 1934, (48 Stat. 1269), to regulate grazing on the public domain. I recommend that this bill be not approved, because of the irreparable damage that would result, if it became the law, to the present program for the orderly use, improvement, and development of public grazing lands, and for the stabilization of the live-stock industry. The provisions in the amendatory act dealing with the exchange, leasing, and outright grant of lands would not only defeat the fundamental objectives of the present grazing law, but, through their operation, might make it possible in a few years for the states to acquire all of the non-mineral unreserved public domain. I do not believe that Congress desires by indirection to make this tremendous grant of land to the states when, I am sure, it would be unwilling to do so directly. Because of the vague and obscure phrasing of many portions of the amendment, various interpretations of its meaning are possible, which will undoubtedly result in prolonged and costly litigation. In view of the large public interests involved, I believe I am justified in assuming that the most undesirable results that are possible from any permissible interpretation of this bill are the results that would be likely to flow from it.

"There are 165,000,000 acres in the public domain, which for many years have been subject to the unrestricted grazing of cattle and sheep, resulting in the destruction of a valuable natural resource in forage cover and the ruin of the land itself through erosion once the protective vegetative cover has been weakened by overgrazing. This situation brought about the enactment of the Taylor Grazing Law in 1934, which made it possible for the first time to provide for a co-ordinated, regulatory program for the use by stockmen and sheepmen of 80,000,000 acres of the public domain. This law and the plan of administration adopted by the Department of the Interior, which provide for local self-determination of practical range problems, have been given enthusiastic support by those intended to be benefited.

"The amendatory act now before me expands to 142,000,000 acres the area subject to inclusion in grazing districts. This, in other circumstances, I would heartily favor. I do not believe, however, that the benefits resulting from an

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enlargement of the controlled area would outweigh the evils which would follow the changes in the law that are now proposed. I am unwilling to sanction the despoilment of the remaining public domain in the name of conservation, or set the stage for the abandonment of homesteads by small owners under pressure from live-stock interests, which would follow the signing of this act. I cannot believe that the majority of the legislative branch understood the vicious cycle of events that might follow the enactment of this apparently beneficent measure.

"The bill makes mandatory the exchange of state-owned lands for public lands of equal value, regardless of whether such exchanges are in the public interest, merely on the application of the state. These exchanges could be effected within, as well as outside of, established grazing districts, and it does not require any preternatural wisdom to foresee that the states would select those public lands within a grazing district that are vital to the administration of the particular area. They could take away from the United States government lands upon which it had expended public funds for fencing, the development of water, and other range improvements, and which would produce revenue to the government under the present leasing system.

"The states exclusively, and not the federal government, would be the moving parties in these exchanges, nor is any discretion given the Secretary of the Interior to protect the interests of the grazing districts. The states, on the other hand, are given the opportunity of consolidating their land holdings within grazing districts by exchanging lands within, or outside of, the boundaries of the grazing districts. The federal government would have no option except to dispossess itself of its own land at the behest of the coveting state. Through the operation of this provision the federal government could be required to relinquish the most advantageously situated public lands in exchange for the least desirable tracts, most of which in turn would probably pass to the states at the end of two years as isolated tracts under another provision of the amendatory bill which I shall discuss later.

"This inequitable and unrestricted power would inevitably increase the instability of the live-stock industry that is dependent upon the public range, and which the present grazing law was intended to benefit. The small live-stock operator could not prosper under an arrangement by which lands might be selected by the state for the use of special interests, which might happen in the future as it has in the past. The exchange of lands can only be justified in order to consolidate holdings for the better and widest possible use of the range, and the federal government should have not only the right but the responsibility of determining that exchanges and consolidations involving the national estate shall serve the fundamental purposes of the grazing law and conform to a well-considered land-use program.

"I have mentioned the isolated tracts that undoubtedly would be acquired by the federal government under the exchange clause of this proposed amendment. These isolated tracts, under Section 8 of the bill, in so far as they are vacant, unappropriated, unreserved, and non-mineral, would automatically be granted to the state two years after the passage of this act. It is the combination of this mandatory requirement with the exchange privilege that, under a possible interpretation of the amendment, might ultimately deprive the federal government of practically all of its public-land holdings as well as take the breath of life out of the present grazing law.

"In order to comprehend the meaning of the 'isolated tract' provisions, one must understand that in the public-land states the surface has been divided into townships, each of which is six miles square. Every township has thirty-six sections, each of which is one mile square and numbered for identification purposes. In every township in the West, sections 16 and 36 have been granted to the states in aid of common schools. In Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah four sections—2, 16, 32, and 36—have been so granted. Now, if we take as an example a township that has passed wholly out of federal ownership, two sections—16 and 36—having belonged to the state under federal grant and the remainder having gone to private individuals, we would find that, under the mandatory exchange provision, the state could use its two sections to exchange for still other federal lands, and the two sections in question would again become federal lands. Since, however, they would in all likelihood be 'isolated or disconnected tracts,' they would automatically revert to state ownership two years after the passage of the act if unap-

propriated or unreserved. Thus the state would eat its cake and have it too.

"I call attention to the situation in one public-land state that has a total public-domain area of almost 14,000,000 acres. Proposed grazing districts in this state approximate 11,000,000 acres, leaving about 3,000,000 acres of public domain outside of the grazing districts. There are over 5,000 isolated tracts included in these 3,000,000 acres. The state now owns more than 3,500,000 acres from previous federal grants, which it would be privileged to exchange for any of the public domain within its boundaries. It could acquire automatically at the end of two years the 3,000,000 acres of federal lands lying in isolated tracts outside of the grazing districts. It could then exchange the now state-owned lands and the isolated tracts thus acquired for areas of equal value within the proposed grazing districts, which once again would leave the government with large areas in isolated tracts which would in their turn be subject to reversion to the state by the same automatic process. While the amendment prohibits state exchanges within grazing districts, except for the purpose of consolidation, it also permits the state to enlarge its holdings within a district in order to accomplish this objective. It can be seen that by pyramiding these exchanges the entire public domain in due course could be acquired by states, all without volition on the part of the United States government which owns the land.

"The 'isolated tract' and the 'leasing' clauses have a special significance in railroad land-grant areas. In one state there is a strip of land over 300 miles long and 40 miles wide in which the odd-numbered sections, consisting in total of one half of the area, were long ago granted to the railroad. The even-numbered sections, comprising in the aggregate several millions of acres, are 'isolated or disconnected tracts' which, unless appropriated or reserved, could automatically pass into state ownership under the proposed law.

"The amendatory act also provides that occupants of lands contiguous to isolated or disconnected tracts shall be entitled to lease them. The language is mandatory. Consider the effect in an area such as that in which odd-numbered sections have been granted to a railroad and even-numbered sections remain largely in public ownership. These public lands are all in the category of 'isolated and disconnected tracts,' while the contiguous sections are railroad lands. It is common knowledge that vast areas of these railroad lands have been sold or leased to large and powerful stock-raising interests. Under the terms of the act under consideration the occupant of the railroad lands, and no one else, would be entitled to lease the intervening even-numbered sections. Thus this provision patently would operate for the benefit of the large holder.

"The small stockman who has taken a stock-raising homestead on an even-numbered section in such a region would find himself in a sad plight, for the reason that no homestead is contiguous to checker-boarded public lands. He would be deprived of all right or opportunity to acquire by lease or otherwise any other even-numbered section in the region. It is the wise intent of the grazing act of 1934 that, commensurate with proper use, the small owner shall be given at least an equal opportunity with his more powerful neighbor to enjoy the benefits of regulated grazing on the public lands. This will not be possible if this act becomes law.

"The present program for administering the isolated tracts is based upon a leasing system which permits stockmen to acquire the right for a period not to exceed ten years to graze their herds on the public domain. Under the amendatory act such a lease could be canceled arbitrarily as the result of the exchange provision. The grazing administration should not be required to issue leases that lack assurance to the lessee that he will not be disturbed for the term of the lease, particularly when such a lease can be made a valuable credit asset at the bank.

"The bill also authorizes employment of personnel without regard to the provisions of the civil service, and limits employment to bona fide citizens and residents of the state in which service is to be rendered. This would mean that the employees in any grazing district, whose chief duty it is to maintain fair dealing among local permittees, would themselves be local residents subject to local pressure, to the vagaries of local factional strife, and to the whims of some dominant local stockman. The civil service has proved itself an excellent medium for the selection of qualified employees and the maintenance of personnel free from the pressure of powerful local or selfish interests. Civil-service rules should



continue to govern employment in the grazing administration. Qualifications, and not residence, should control the selection of personnel.

"In conclusion, I may summarize my reasons for withholding my approval from this amendment: The exchange and isolated tract provisions would probably promote monopolistic private control of a natural resource and tend to destroy the small stockman and homesteader; they could result eventually in transferring title to the remaining public domain to the states; they would practically destroy the two principal objectives of the present grazing law, which are the conservation of a valuable natural resource and the stabilization of the live-stock industry; and they would turn over to local control the management of a national resource by restricting the power to select personnel. Above all, the most fatal result would lie in the subversion of our national conservation program which this administration has fostered and which I desire to promote in every possible way.

"If and when the Congress shall desire to establish a different land policy and embark upon a radically new course with respect to what remains of our public domain there should be a frank and full consideration of the subject. One hundred and sixty-five million acres of land that belong to the people as a whole should not be permitted to be alienated as the result of obscure language, the implications of which were undoubtedly not understood when this act was pending. I cannot believe that the Congress intended to do indirectly what it has thus far refused to do directly. The chosen officials of the people must vigilantly guard the common heritage of the people.

"Very sincerely yours,

"HAROLD L. ICKES,  
"Secretary of the Interior."

(Comment on the above veto message and the memorandum from Secretary Ickes will be found in this issue under the editorial columns.—EDITOR.)

#### SOME CORRESPONDENCE DEALING WITH A VITAL SUBJECT

OUR READERS ARE AWARE OF THE STAND taken by the American National Live Stock Association in the matter of the Argentine sanitary convention—an uncompromising opposition to any experiment jeopardizing the health of the nation's cattle herds. At the very moment that news of the proposed pact leaked out, the American National started firing telegrams to high officials in Washington as part of its fight to forestall the ratification of the proposed treaty. The battle is still on, and there will be no let-up until the dangerous proposal ceases to be a threat to our live-stock industry. Several recent communications between Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, are reproduced below:

"DENVER, COLO., July 19, 1935.

"HONORABLE CORDELL HULL:

"I have before me a copy of your letter of July 6 to Senator Sheppard, and have seen copies of your recent letters to various other senators—all in the same vein and referring to the matter of the Argentine sanitary pact.

"It seems apparent that, because a few protests have reached your office stressing the economic effect of the ratification of this pact, you have come to the conclusion that the live-stock industry in general does not understand the purpose of the treaty. I wish to assure you that this is not the case. We are perfectly well aware that it is entirely a sanitary measure. If it should be ratified, we should then turn our attention to the question of a tariff sufficiently adequate to protect the domestic industry.

"You lay great stress on the fact that Section 306 (a) of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Bill is unfair, and you refer to it as a glaring example of legislation affording economic protection in an indefensible and undesirable manner. Further, that it has done a great deal to bring about Argentine resentment against this country; but, if anyone would take the trouble to examine the current figures as to our trade

with the Argentine, it would certainly appear that, if anyone has cause for resentment, it is the American producers, and not the Argentine producers.

"You state that the first sanitary embargo was imposed by our Department of Agriculture in January, 1927. I should like to call your attention to the fact that we had a most serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the central section of this country in the years 1914 to 1916, an outbreak in California during the years 1924 to 1926, an outbreak in Texas in 1924, and a recurrence of the disease in the same state in the years 1925 and 1926, all immediately preceding the imposition of this first sanitary embargo. Anyone who has carefully examined the record of those outbreaks, the number of animals slaughtered—many of them of our finest herds—and the expense of eradicating the disease, would readily grant that we were entirely justified in making the embargo permanent in the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. Further, I call your attention to the fact that from January, 1927, until the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act became effective in June, 1930, the Department of Agriculture saw fit to exclude imports of meats from all sections of the Argentine, although your letter states that they had the authority to permit imports from uninfected areas of a country. Again, I would call your attention to the fact that, since the first sanitary embargo was imposed in January, 1927, there has been only one outbreak of the disease in this country—in California in 1929. It was quickly subdued, with the loss of 227 cattle, 3,291 hogs, and 23 goats. I believe this outbreak originated in garbage-fed hogs, the refuse coming from ships in the South American trade.

"It all sounds very nice to speak in such glowing terms of the injustice being done to a foreign country through the medium of an embargo of the kind in question, but the record shows that it is justified and that it is doing the job in protecting the animal health of this country. If, as your letters state, the only part of the Argentine that will be affected is Patagonia, and the imports from that section will be comparatively small, then why all the hue and cry about it? Is it not better to risk offending a few people in Patagonia than to risk infecting thousands of herds of cattle, hogs, and sheep in this country?

"The purpose of this pact, as plainly shown by letters which have reached our desk coming from those whose interest is in the welfare of the Argentine and not that of the United States, is to break down our embargo and make available to Argentine producers the markets of the United States for their surplus products. They are not interested merely in importing a few sheep carcasses from Patagonia. They have been working for years to get recognition of zones in the place of countries. In the light of our past experience, it is distinctly unfair to American cattle-producers to attempt to alter the protection against disease given them in the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. It would place the officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry at a distinct disadvantage in trying to tell where shipments originated and to guarantee that they were disease-free. In this connection, the experience these officials have had in maintaining a scab quarantine against cattle coming from Mexico illustrates the difficulty. Despite all their efforts, some of the powerfully entrenched outfits operating in northern Mexico, financed with American capital, have more than once succeeded in moving into this country cattle infected with scab.

"You need have no further worries about the live-stock producers of this country being uninformed in the matter. We know what we are doing, and we are going to fight the ratification of this pact with every means at our command.

"Respectfully yours,

"F. E. MOLLIN."

\* \* \*

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, August 8, 1935.

"DEAR MR. MOLLIN:

"I have received your letter of July 19, 1935, referring to the proposed sanitary agreement with Argentina. You state that your opposition to the agreement is purely on sanitary grounds, and insist that the present complete embargo now afforded against importation of Argentine meat by Section 306 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 is necessary to prevent introduction of foot-and-mouth disease in this country.

"I can but repeat that the sanitary agreement was drafted in consultation with the Department of Agriculture, and was not concluded until it was ascertained from that



department that no danger of introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into this country was involved. For further information or reassurance on this point it is suggested that you inquire directly of the Department of Agriculture.

"Our exports of meat products and fruits to other countries have suffered every injury through the application of unjustified sanitary measures, whose real purpose was economic protection. This government cannot effectively oppose such unfair practices when we maintain in our tariff act a section which is equally unjustified in the case of Argentina.

"American cattle-raisers have a vital interest in efforts being made to remove the unreasonable barriers which impede a return to the freer flow of international trade which formerly obtained. Over the ten-year period 1924 to 1933 exports of veal, beef, and beef products from the United States were over twice as great as were imports (an average of 131,500,000 pounds per year for exports; 62,000,000 pounds for imports). While it is recognized that these are extremely small amounts in comparison with the total production and consumption within this country, they do indicate that the beef-cattle industry in the United States, has, on balance, a direct interest in the expansion, rather than in the contraction, of our international trade. This balance is further increased when it is realized that a large part of our imports consist of canned beef, of which little is produced in this country, and which to a large extent goes into markets and uses in which it is not competitive with the fresh meat and other forms in which it is found most economical to market domestic beef.

"Sincerely yours,

"CORDELL HULL."

\* \* \*

"DENVER, COLO., September 25, 1935.

"HONORABLE CORDELL HULL:

"Your letter of August 8 in regard to the Argentine sanitary convention was duly received. I can readily understand that certain officials of the Department of Agriculture who are as much interested in the development of foreign trade as you are would take the position you state, but I do not believe that any responsible official of the Bureau of Animal Industry who has had actual experience in eradicating foot-and-mouth disease during the various outbreaks of the last quarter of a century would go on record as favoring any experimenting along the lines suggested in this pact. We can, therefore, only assume that, if officials of the Department of Agriculture have acquiesced in the work you are doing in this regard, they have done so without consulting the officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, whose particular responsibility it is to protect the animal health of this country.

"We note your suggestion that American cattle-raisers have a vital interest in efforts being made to remove the unreasonable barriers which impede a freer flow of international trade. I cannot understand how you arrive at the figures for exports and imports of veal, beef, and beef products. The averages you give are 131,500,000 pounds per year for exports for the ten-year period 1924 to 1933, with a total of 62,000,000 pounds per year of imports for the same period. I inclose a table prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which shows the imports and exports of live cattle, canned beef, fresh and frozen beef and veal, and cured beef for the years 1890 to 1934, inclusive. For the ten-year period you have indicated the imports of live cattle totaled 2,592,000 head, or an average per year of 259,200 head. The exports for the same period totaled 240,000 head, or an average of 24,000 head per year. The imports of canned beef, fresh and frozen beef and veal, and cured beef for the same ten-year period totaled 589,974,000 pounds, or an average of 58,997,400 pounds per year. The exports of the same products for the same ten-year period totaled 196,054,000 pounds, or an average per year of 19,605,400 pounds. Furthermore, the chart clearly shows that, beginning with approximately the year 1910, our exports have steadily diminished and our imports increased, with the exception of the war period, when meatless days were imposed upon consumers in this country in order to provide exports for our own army and those of our allies. It is, therefore, clearly indicated that the cattle-producers of this country are out of the export business and that their welfare depends upon the preservation of the domestic market, instead of its destruction.

"So far as tariffs are concerned, we will fight our own battle for a tariff that will give reasonable protection to the domestic industry, but it is hitting below the belt to attempt to abrogate the sanitary protection which the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Bill contains. In my former letter I presented full data as to why this embargo was first imposed in January, 1927, and the conditions that have obtained since clearly indicate the wisdom of the precautions taken by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

"We cannot agree with your final conclusion that we should be pleased because a large part of the imports consist of canned beef, of which little is produced in this country. The only reason that we have not had a beef-canning industry of any proportions in this country is because it could not compete with the low-priced product from South America. Today, thanks to the drought cattle purchase program, we do have ample beef-canning facilities available. If given reasonable protection, it can be developed to a very substantial business; but canned beef imported from South America is a real competitor with various domestic products, whether we have a canned-beef industry in this country or not. It is used in the luncheon and sandwich trade in competition with various beef and pork products.

"Only harm can come to the cattle industry through the various measures which you are promoting to encourage imports of foreign products at the expense of American producers, while complete disaster will surely follow the ratification of the Argentine sanitary convention.

"Respectfully yours,

"F. E. MOLLIN."

## MEAT-COOKERY PROGRESS

"ALTHOUGH THE USE OF MEAT ANTEDATES THE advent of modern civilization, more real progress has been made during the past ten years in establishing standards of meat cookery and banishing guesswork than in all the years since primitive man first learned to cook meat over an open fire," Miss Inez S. Willson, director of the department of home economics of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, asserted in an address on the Missouri Farmers' Week program at Columbia, Missouri, October 8.

This newer knowledge of meat cookery was held to be an outstanding result of studies dealing primarily with livestock production, in which the National Live Stock and Meat Board, a score of agricultural experiment stations, and the Department of Agriculture are co-operating. Its importance is realized when one considers that the housewife is America's greatest food buyer. Her annual food budget is more than \$7,000,000,000, or an average of \$20,000,000 a day. From 20 to 25 per cent of that budget is devoted to meat. In 1934, nearly 19,000,000,000 pounds of steaks, roasts, and chops were served on American tables.

One of the old theories which have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, according to the speaker, is that searing a roast at a high temperature adds to its flavor and attractiveness, and retains the meat juices. Carefully controlled experiments have refuted that theory.

Citing other old meat-cookery theories which have been exploded as the result of this fact-finding program, the board representative said that basting roasts is now out-of-date; that a true roast is never covered; that it is cooked without adding water; and that definite methods of preparing each cut of meat to bring out its full flavor and goodness have been worked out.

## WICHITA (OKLAHOMA) ASSOCIATION MEETS

"GRAZING PERMITS" WAS THE LEADING QUESTION that came before the annual meeting of the Wichita Cattlemen's Association at Lost Lake, Oklahoma, on September 14. Assurance that any cancellations would be made only

over protest was given by Congressman Jed Johnson, who spoke to the three hundred cattlemen present at the gathering. Reciprocal trade agreements, the Argentine sanitary convention, the AAA cattle program, and various other topics were brought before the convention by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association. Congressman Will Rogers, of Oklahoma, and Charles Campbell, of Lawton, also addressed the meeting. Plans for extending the scope of the association to cover the entire state were discussed and approved, further action on which was left to an advisory board.

Wayne Rowe, of Lawton, was named president for the coming year; Henry Buchanan, of Cooperton, vice-president; and Lucius Long, of Lawton, secretary-treasurer.

### NEW MEXICO CATTLEMEN PASS RESOLUTIONS

AT AN ASSEMBLY OF SOME TWO HUNDRED CATTLEMEN, gathered to attend the quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association, held in Las Cruces, September 28, the following resolutions were passed:

Favoring action of Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico in placing officers in field to assist in preventing theft of live stock;

Commending Cattle Sanitary Board in its work of enforcing state branding laws;

Urging regional forester to permit calves of crop delayed by drought to remain on forest until April 30, 1936.

### OGDEN AND NORTH SALT LAKE COMMISSION RATES ORDERED CUT

NEW RATES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK AT OGDEN and North Salt Lake, Utah, prescribed in an order signed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture on August 29 and effective thirty days thereafter, are as below:

	Prescribed Rates	Former Rates
Cattle and calves, single-deck.....	\$15.00	\$21.00
Cattle and calves, double-deck.....	20.00	.....
Swine, single-deck.....	14.00	15.00
Swine, double-deck.....	20.00	21.00
Sheep, single-deck.....	12.00	15.00
Sheep, double-deck.....	17.00	21.00

The above rates apply on straight cars of single ownership. On other modes of arrival the following rates apply:

#### CATTLE AND CALVES

	Calves	Light-weight Cattle	Cattle
Consignments of 1 head.....	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.00
Consignments of more than 1 head:			
1 to 20 head, inclusive.....	.35	.50	.75
Each head over 20.....	.25	.40	.65

#### SWINE

	Pigs	Hogs
Consignments of 1 head.....	\$0.30	\$0.40
Consignments of more than 1 head:		
1 to 40 head, inclusive.....	.20	.25
Each head over 40.....	.05	.15

#### SHEEP

Consignments of 1 head.....	\$0.35
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
First 10 in each 300 head.....	.25
Next 50 in each 300 head.....	.15
Next 60 in each 300 head.....	.06
Next 130 in each 300 head.....	.03
Next 50 in each 300 head.....	.01

The commissions charged for selling a consignment of animals arriving in a straight car of single ownership shall not exceed what they would have been had the animals arrived in any other manner.

Extra service-charges of 15 cents are applicable to all species for each additional weight-draft over three in a consignment on account of sales classification, and 5 cents for each additional check, account of sales, proceeds deposit, or bank credit over one per owner.

### BUSINESS CONDITIONS

TOTAL VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASED in August by about the usual seasonal amount, reports the *Monthly Review*, issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. Steel output increased; automobile output declined sharply. Factory employment and pay-rolls increased. Wholesale prices of farm products advanced during August and the first two weeks of September, and prices of wheat increased further in the third week of the month.

Cotton consumption by domestic mills increased slightly in August from recent relatively low levels, and activity at woolen mills was maintained at a high rate. Total factory employment was 3 per cent larger in August, 1935, than in that month a year ago. Contracts for residential building, which earlier in the year had increased considerably, showed a decrease for this period. Volume of public projects increased.

Government estimates based on September 1 conditions indicate a cotton crop of 11,489,000 bales, as compared with the unusually small crop of 9,636,000 bales last year. The indicated crops of corn, wheat, oats—2,183,755,000, 594,615,000, and 1,181,692,000 bushels respectively—and other grains are considerably larger than last year, when drought conditions prevailed, and the condition of pastures is above the ten-year average.

### THE CALENDAR

- October 18-22, 1935—Annual Convention of Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, Ill.
- October 19-26, 1935—American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.
- October 27-November 2, 1935—Ak-Sar-Ben Live Stock Show, Omaha, Neb.
- November 7-8, 1935—Annual Convention of Nevada State Cattle Association, Elko, Nev.
- November 11-15, 1935—Kansas National Live Stock Show, Wichita, Kan.
- November 16-23, 1935—Great Western Live Stock Show, Los Angeles, Cal.
- November 21-22, 1935—Annual Convention of California Wool Growers' Association, San Francisco, Cal.
- November 30-December 7, 1935—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
- December 5-6, 1935—Annual Convention of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, San Antonio, Tex.
- December 13-14, 1935—Annual Convention of California Cattlemen's Association, San Francisco, Cal.
- JANUARY 7-9, 1936—ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, PHOENIX, ARIZ.
- January 11-18, 1936—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
- January 16-18, 1936—Annual Convention of Montana Wool Growers' Association, Bozeman, Mont.
- January 22-24, 1936—Annual Convention of National Wool Growers' Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- February 29-March 8, 1936—Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Tex.
- March 10-12, 1936—Annual Convention of Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, Amarillo, Tex.
- March 14-22, 1936—Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex.



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## ADVANCE CONVENTION NOTICE

THE NOVEMBER "PRODUCER" WILL CARRY the regular annual Call for Convention. Due to the fact that we are meeting in Phoenix on January 7 to 9, 1936—during the heavy winter tour-



WESTWARD HO HOTEL—CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

ist season—it is advisable to make reservations early. Headquarters will be at the Westward Ho Hotel.

It has agreed to take care of all reservations at the following reasonable rates: \$3 for single rooms, \$4 for double rooms, and \$5 for double rooms with twin beds, unless more luxurious quarters are desired; but has asked our co-operation in making reservations early. Reservations may be made either direct to the Westward Ho or through the office of the association, 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado. Do it now, and be sure of comfortable accommodations.

## REVIEW OF THE GRAZING ACT VETO

THE VETO OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE Taylor Grazing Act, referred to in the September issue of the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER and printed elsewhere in this issue, has brought repercussions throughout the West probably not expected by those in authority at Washington.

The question of the disposition of the public domain has been before Congress for the past generation. Commissions have been appointed to study the matter, and their reports have been duly pigeonholed. Presidents and secretaries have made many and varied recommendations. Finally out of all the turmoil came the Taylor Grazing Act, and it was heralded as settling the age-old question for many years to come, if not, indeed, as being a final solution.

The veto has caused the West to study closely the reasons for such action. Some of the fears expressed appear as naught but vague shadows, impelled by a desire to strengthen the power of bureaucratic control, rather than to carry out the avowed declaration of purpose of the act, the preamble of which reads as follows:

To stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration; to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development; to stabilize the live-stock industry dependent upon the public range; and for other purposes.

The secretary's memorandum starts out with a declaration in regard to one group of the provisions as follows:

The provisions in the amendatory act dealing with the exchange, leasing, and outright grant of lands would not only defeat the fundamental objectives of the present grazing law, but, through their operation, might make it possible in a few years for the state to acquire all of the non-mineral unreserved public domain.

It seems incredible that anyone in a high place would make such an absurd statement. The amendments provided for an increase in grazing-district area from 80,000,000 acres to 142,000,000 acres. That would leave only 23,000,000 acres available for grazing use, much of which would within the two-year limit provided be leased under Section 15, if the



secretary could only remember that Section 15 is part of the act, and use it accordingly. The little that remained—dregs of 165,000,000 acres—would probably be of such slight value that the states in which the land was located would hesitate to accept it as a gift. Isolated tracts can also be sold under Section 14—another section of the act which so far has had no play.

The only reason that this mandatory provision was put in the amendments was because the provisions of the original measure, calling for exchange of state or privately owned lands, and sale or lease of isolated tracts, had been wholly ignored.

The secretary complains of the mandatory language in regard to leasing isolated tracts under Section 15. It is, however, less mandatory than the original act, and again it would appear that the objection is an excuse, and not a reason.

The objection to local control seems hardly in line with reiterated statements of Director Carpenter and his associates that the largest possible measure of control would be left in the hands of the local advisory boards.

At any rate, anything can happen now. Instead of the question of the public domain being settled, the veto has reopened old sores and old scores, and state-ownership talk is reviving as the only ultimate solution. It appears extremely unlikely that the senators who fought for administration of the act *along the lines intended when it was passed* will now meekly submit to dictation, and amend the law to suit the whims and fancies of the Secretary of the Interior and increase his power. At best he may be lucky enough next year to secure amendments as desirable as the ones he recommended to be vetoed.

### THICK SMOKE, LITTLE FIRE

AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE Western South Dakota Stock Growers' Association last June, the question of accrediting for tuberculosis the range areas of that state came up for final action. Dr. H. A. Seidell, state veterinarian of Iowa, attended the meeting, apparently for the specific purpose of threatening immediate quarantine against South Dakota cattle unless the convention went on record as approving the program of testing for tuberculosis, magnanimously offering to delay such drastic action until January 1, if the wheels were set in motion. (It is interesting to note that at the time the warning was given Iowa was not fully accredited. Nor is it now, the August report of tuberculosis-eradication work indicating 90.9 per cent of Iowa counties as being in the modified accredited area. A recent letter from Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, states that

Iowa will reach a point of "modified accreditation by December 1 of this year, unless unforeseen difficulties are encountered.")

The embargo proposed for January 1, in the event Iowa is accredited by that time, will not, of course, be limited to South Dakota, but will apply to range cattle from the entire West, *and even to feeder steers*, unless they come from accredited areas, or have just been subjected to the tuberculin test.

It seems well to examine the situation and to ascertain on what possible grounds such a drastic quarantine can be justified. If the state of Iowa had been in the vanguard of tuberculosis testing, there would seem to be some slight excuse; but it has been notably backward in this respect, and, instead of being at the front, will probably be one of the last states to be accredited. On the other hand, there was very little active pressure for accreditation in western states until within the past two or three years. Common sense dictated that the first money expended on this program should be used where the disease was rampant, which necessarily meant that the range-cattle area should be left to the last.

In that section, with the help of emergency funds allotted for this purpose, rapid progress has been made within the past year. New Mexico, Wyoming, and Colorado are now 100 per cent accredited; Oklahoma has rapidly advanced to 87 per cent on September 1; and even in the large state of Texas, with its millions of cattle, work is going on apace. Three hundred eighty-nine thousand cattle were tested in that state during the month of August alone, bringing the percentage of accredited areas on September 1 to 62.2. Most, if not all, of the range-cattle areas there will be fully accredited by January 1.

In Wyoming, 344,949 cattle of the semi-range type were tested, with 569 reactors—0.16 per cent.

In New Mexico the range cattle were not segregated from dairy and barnyard types, but a total of 265,708 head were tested during the campaign, with 525 reactors—0.19 per cent.

Complete figures are not available for Oklahoma and Texas, but the percentage of reactors among range cattle there has been negligible. The August report shows a total of 151,530 cattle of all types tested in Oklahoma, with 389 reactors—0.25 per cent. In Texas, of the 389,163 cattle of all kinds tested in August, 90 were reactors—0.02 per cent. Dr. H. L. Darby, Bureau of Animal Industry man in charge, advises that so far the figures have not been segregated to show the number of reactors in strictly range herds, but that they would be "very, very insignificant." A prominent Iowa cattleman states that in the past fifteen years he has personally handled at least 15,000 range cows coming from the Southwest; all of them had been tested for tubercu-

losis on arrival, and not a single reactor was found.

In Colorado the complete figures for the entire state show 1,152,210 head tested, with 8,629 reactors; but so far the record has not been segregated between cattle of the range, the dairy, and the barnyard types. The state veterinarian, Dr. R. M. Gow, has stated that by far the greater number of cattle tested were of the range type, while the bulk of the reactors came from the other classes. Later figures will be available as to the number of reactors which showed no lesions, the number which showed skin lesions only (not necessarily indicative of tuberculosis infection), those which showed real or generalized cases, and the percentage of the latter number which were actually condemned. In Colorado, as in all other states, a large number of the cattle listed as reactors do not show any trace of tuberculosis upon post-mortem examination, and the elimination of these brings the infection in all Colorado counties well below 0.5 per cent.

Now, what is the situation in Iowa, where they intend to be so exclusive about the type of cattle to be permitted entry? According to a letter received from Dr. Mohler, dated August 29, 1935, Fremont County, Iowa, was accredited on August 1, 1929. Despite the fact that six years have elapsed, during which time, no doubt, constant work has been carried on in infected herds to clean up the disease, 4,834 cattle have been tested in that county since January 1, 1935, of which 0.2 per cent reacted to the tuberculin test.

Woodbury County, Iowa, was accredited on January 1, 1928. Despite the lapse of seven years, 1,089 cattle were tested in that county since January 1, 1935, with 0.3 per cent classed as reactors.

Appanoose County, Iowa, was accredited on January 1, 1925. Despite the lapse of ten years, 23,075 cattle were tested in that county since January 1, 1935, with 0.3 per cent classed as reactors.

Dallas County, Iowa, was accredited on October 1, 1927. Despite the lapse of eight years, 1,339 cattle were tested in that county since January 1, 1935, with 0.4 per cent classed as reactors.

Black Hawk County, Iowa, was accredited on February 1, 1934. Dr. Mohler states that this was one of the worst infected counties in the state, so it is perhaps only natural that of the 44,200 cattle tested since January 1, 1935, or perhaps we should say retested, 0.5 per cent reacted.

Would it not appear that the worthy doctor is erecting a bogey with which to scare himself? Instead of going around to meetings in range-cattle country, threatening drastic action against even stocker and feeder steers from such areas, it would seem that he could better devote his efforts to the cleaning up of his own state. While apparently he

will be able to say late this year that Iowa is in the modified accredited class, nevertheless the figures quoted above give evidence that, on that date and for many years to come, he will have more tuberculosis in his own cattle in Iowa, shown by retest after retest, than has been found on the virgin test in range areas of those states from which a large portion of Iowa's feeder cattle come.

The embargo which Dr. Seidell proposes to place against western feeder cattle on January 1 can be considered nothing more nor less than a deliberately unfriendly gesture. It will serve no useful purpose, and it is to be hoped that his superiors in authority will prevent him from taking such an unwise and unwarranted action.

### TRADITIONS AND THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

THERE ARE TWO LONG-STANDING TRADITIONS in the cattle industry—one, that a great shortage of cattle exists which will evidence itself "next fall" or "next spring" with greatly diminished marketings, and the other, that the price of beef is unreasonably high.

The first legend became full-blown about the time that our western frontier was backed into the Pacific ocean and there no longer existed the opportunity for expansion along boomer lines. It was based on the theory that settlement of the Great Plains area and of irrigated districts reclaimed from the desert would soon decimate live-stock production. Happily this hypothesis overlooked the fact that man ever progresses, and the progression in the cattle industry has been such that today we are marketing finished baby beeves at about the same carcass weight as the three- and four-year-old grass beeves of a generation ago. Consequently, with a smaller number of total cattle, but more cows and less aged steers, than was the case even a decade ago, we can supply the market with a greater quantity of better beef than formerly. Despite the calamitous drought of 1934, with resultant heavy commercial marketings and government purchases, the age-old prediction of cattle shortage is again belied by the heavy August slaughter of cattle and calves. This is a big country; there are still a few "critters" scattered around here and there. So do not bank too heavily on a reputed cattle shortage.

Now, as to beef prices. There is perhaps no other commodity that carries such wide varieties of grade and quality as beef, yet is so talked about and adjudged almost entirely upon the basis of top prices quoted in some eastern city, at a fancy hotel or restaurant, or in a dining car, for a grade and quality that represents an infinitesimal part of the total product.



Today you can buy a suit of clothes for \$10 in a store handling the cheaper lines and catering to cash customers with low purchasing power; or you can go to a tailor and pay \$110 for a suit, if you feel the urge to make a show. You do not, however, after thus gratifying your vanity, stop everybody you see and complain about the high cost of clothes. However, if you select a porterhouse steak at \$1.50 from a bill-of-fare that carries a great assortment of nutritious and palatable beef cuts at reasonable prices, you will "beef" for a week about it.

Denver papers show that in the better-class cash store round or loin steak is selling at 25 cents a pound; good quality pot roasts, from 17 to 18½ cents a pound; veal roasts, 17 cents a pound; and veal chops, 20 cents a pound. Perhaps in almost any city or town there can be found restaurants that specialize in home cooking, where for 45 cents, or even less, you can be served a meal of soup, delicious, well-seasoned roast beef, two vegetables, hot rolls, coffee, and home-made crusty pie of the kind that father liked too well properly to preserve the contour of youth.

Beef prices, or meat prices, like the prices of suits and a thousand other commodities, are today, as always, largely based on the quality of the product *and the service that goes with it*. If you insist on the highest priced cut, served to you in grandiose style, while a jazz orchestra entertains or annoys you, as the case may be; or if you order for home use by telephone, demanding immediate delivery, but paying for it if and when convenient, do not blame the poor cowman for the size of the bill.

*Good, nutritious beef is available today at reasonable prices.* Shop for it as you would for a suit of clothes. Remember that the cost of porterhouse steaks in a swanky New York restaurant is of no more concern to the average consumer than the price of a Rolls-Royce automobile.

To keep traditions alive may be a fine thing. It fosters respect for old and tried institutions, and causes oncoming generations quickly to shoulder their responsibilities, as the retiring elders "point with pride" to achievements of the past. But these two particular traditions have done the cattle industry untold damage. It is high time that we all joined voices in debunking and destroying them.

### THE PANHANDLE COMES BACK

**I**T IS WITH SOME HESITANCY THAT THE above caption is used, because few true sons of that territory will admit that it had ever slipped enough to need a comeback. They will admit, though, that for several years deficient rainfall had seriously handicapped both farmers and ranchers in their

operations, which, coupled with the depression, laid a heavy hand on business in general.

The year 1935 got off to a bad start. Dust storms plagued the region, the government experts prepared to change the maps of the country and plot the location of the "Great American Desert." But spotted showers relieved the situation during the summer. However, it was not until early August that heavy general rains came. The transformation wrought in a few short weeks is almost unbelievable. Fall and winter feed conditions are the best in years. A large acreage of winter wheat is being planted. Gramagrass is waving its black pods a foot high over vast expanses of prairie, and—would you believe it?—government men are there harvesting black grama seed for use in less favored spots.

Not all the damage caused by years of drought can be restored in one short season, but ample proof already exists that a few more drops of rain and a short corp of government experts are all that the Panhandle or any other section of the West needs to complete the revival of grass and the business so largely dependent on it.

### ELECTRIFYING RURAL LIVING

**T**HE RANGE-CATTLE INDUSTRY LOOKS with interest upon the proposed work of electrifying farm and ranch homes under the Rural Electrification Administration created last May. Through the work relief program, \$100,000,000 was allocated for this enterprise. This money will be used to make loans to groups who undertake the building of rural power lines for themselves, repayment of which can be made over a period of twenty years, the loans running at a 3 per cent rate of interest.

Recent reports from the Rural Electrification Administration list four ways for rural groups to acquire electricity in areas where self-supporting power lines are feasible: Through private power companies, with or without financial aid from the government, but with the co-operation of the administration; through states, counties, or power districts which set up rural electrification authorities; through farmers' co-operatives or other groups in which the farmers themselves undertake their own distribution, obtaining current either from a private company or from government or municipal generating stations; or the federal government may itself build the rural lines.

Eighty-five out of every 100 farms in this country have no electricity of any kind to lighten the load of household and farm work, so a good deal of room exists for improvement in this phase of our rural life. We are still far behind many of the European

countries in this respect. When a way can be seen to afford it, the rancher and farmer will undoubtedly add this item as the next one on their list of improvements.

### William Hanley

IN THE PASSING OF WILLIAM HANLEY, OF BURNS, Oregon, on September 15, the live-stock industry of the Northwest has lost a well-known, colorful character of the early days.

For many years Mr. Hanley was associated in the cattle business with the late M. K. Parsons, and owned two of the largest cattle outfits in eastern Oregon—the Bell A and the OO Ranches, carrying more than 25,000 cattle. Until recently he had for many years been a member of the Executive Committee of the American National Live Stock Association, and was active in the work of the state live-stock organization.

He leaves a widow surviving him.

### FINAL PROTEST AGAINST TARIFF CUT

ON SEPTEMBER 7 THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE issued a release for the press which made public the text of correspondence between the American and Canadian governments leading up to the initiation of negotiations between the two countries for a trade agreement. Negotiations are now in progress. No commitments, so far as known, have as yet been made by either side. However, as a final protest against any decrease in the tariff on cattle or cattle products, F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, has sent the following telegram to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, which summarizes the objections set forth in briefs filed by the American National during the earlier stages of the parley:

"DENVER, COLO., September 25, 1935.

"HONORABLE CORDELL HULL:

"Have received press release of September 7 regarding reciprocal trade agreement with Canada. Once again we strenuously protest against any cut in tariff on cattle or cattle products in connection with this agreement. Cattle-producers are among the few in entire agricultural group who stand on their own feet and who can continue to do so unless you subject them to unfair foreign competition. There is absolutely no occasion for a cut in the tariff. Records show that at present market prices imports of live cattle and dressed beef are coming into this country freely from Canadian sources. There is no cattle shortage in this country. Commercial slaughter of cattle under federal inspection for August was the largest of any year since 1918. Relatively high prices which prevailed for cattle during spring and early summer were caused, not by shortage of cattle, but by shortage of feed to make cattle fat, due to the drought and the AAA feed-reduction program. Cattle are produced in practically every county of every state in the Union, and producers of these cattle are unanimous in their opposition to a tariff cut.

"F. E. MOLLIN."

### FARM IMPORTS HIGH

IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS DURING THE FIRST SIX months of 1935 have increased heavily, reports the United States Chamber of Commerce. Its figures show a 365 per cent increase in cattle imports, an 11,462 per cent jump in corn imports, and a 117 per cent rise in wheat imports. The report further states that an analysis of recent foreign trade indicates that the year will wind up with the smallest favorable trade balance in forty years. Farm products, according

to the report, are being displaced by manufactured articles as the leading export commodities.

### ATTACKS ON OLEOMARGARINE LAWS

FROM THE "NATIONAL PROVISIONER" WE LEARN that a suit has been started in Georgia attacking the constitutionality of the state's new law imposing a tax of 10 cents a pound on the manufacture or sale of margarine containing other than certain specified foreign fats and oils. It is reported that the suit is being supported by coconut-oil interests, that commodity not being among permitted foreign oils. The case was expected to come to trial some time soon.

In California a petition calling for a referendum vote on that state's recent law covering oleomargarine containing imported oils is expected to defer operation of the law until after the voters have had a voice in the November elections. In this case, resistance to the law, according to the Institute of American Fats and Oils representatives in California, is being offered by a "small minority business group which is seeking competitive advantage regardless of cost to California as a whole and California farmers in particular."

### BUTCHERS FAVOR MEAT GRADING

AMONG THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE National Association of Retail Meat Dealers at its convention held in Los Angeles, California, the week of August 5, was the following:

Re-indorsing the present system of United States government grading and stamping of meat; urging that government take necessary steps to have legislation enacted making government grading compulsory; and asking local and state associations to take similar action in their sections.

HOME OF RADIO STATION K-L-2



A Cozy Comfortable  
Homelike Room in

# DENVER

You'll like the pleasant, genial hospitality that greets you. You'll like the sleep inspiring beds—the well furnished rooms and the fine food—but most of all you'll like the real economy of Shirley Savoy rates. Drive your car into the Shirley Savoy Garage.

400 ROOMS FROM \$1.50

J. Edgar Smith, President  
E. C. Bennett, Manager

## SHIRLEY SAVOY hotel

BROADWAY AT 17th





# WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING

## DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR RELIEF

**A** TOTAL OF 127,054,076 POUNDS OF BUTTER, CHEESE, dry skim milk, and evaporated milk, valued at \$20,350,131.60, had been bought and delivered for relief distribution up to September 12 in the government's dairy-products purchasing program which was inaugurated in August, 1933, it is announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In addition to the dairy products already delivered, a total of 8,258,414 pounds of butter and dry skim milk, with an estimated value of \$1,189,282.45, has been contracted for to be delivered for relief distribution.

Dairy products have been purchased largely with funds made available to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in special appropriations by Congress and by advances from the treasury under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. They are distributed by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

## When Buying Feeder Cattle and Lambs

**N**O agencies have better contacts for disposing of feeding cattle and lambs than member agencies of the NATIONAL LIVE STOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION at Denver, Salt Lake City, Fort Worth, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Sioux City. These agencies are in direct contact with Corn Belt feeders through the national organization, and are serving a larger group of feeders annually.

### National Live Stock Marketing Association

160 NORTH LA SALLE STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

## 1936 CORN-HOG REFERENDUM

**A** REFERENDUM ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER there will be a corn-hog adjustment program in 1936 will be conducted among all corn- and hog-producers on October 26, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced recently.

In the referendum, corn- and hog-producers will vote on the question: "Do you favor a corn-hog adjustment program to follow the 1935 program which expires November 30, 1935?" The referendum will be by secret ballot, and will be conducted by county and community corn-hog committees and by the extension service.

All operators and owners of farms which produced corn or hogs in 1935, whether or not they signed 1934 or 1935 corn-hog contracts, are eligible to vote in the referendum. Ballots of 1935 contract signers and of those producers who have not signed a 1935 corn-hog adjustment contract will be tabulated separately.

If a substantial majority of those voting indicate that they favor a program, a new plan for 1936 will be worked out and offered producers in contract form. Regardless of the way they vote in the referendum, producers may sign contracts or not, as they choose, after they have studied the proposed new program.

## GRAZING LICENSES ISSUED

**O**FFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR announced recently that 14,653 licenses have been issued in thirty grazing districts set up under the Taylor Grazing Act. A total of 7,958,542 head of live stock were reported grazing on the public domain under government jurisdiction. Sheep led, with 6,182,823 head under grazing licenses in ten western states.

Licenses cover 1,484,542 head of cattle and 119,323 horses. For the individual states, licenses were issued as follows: Arizona, 385 licenses, covering 238,717 head of live stock; California, 576 (311,609); Colorado, 2,155 (951,103); Idaho, 882 (812,088); Montana, 489 (233,166); Nevada, 398 (627,229); New Mexico, 1,702 (1,044,856); Oregon, 1,037 (583,924); Utah, 6,501 (2,657,480); Wyoming, 529 (366,070).

## DROUGHT HIDES AND SKINS

**I**T IS REPORTED BY THE TANNERS' COUNCIL OF America that information from various departments of the government would indicate that the hides now stored by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation are not likely to be disposed of except in small lots, and that nothing will be done to injure the hide market.

Latest reports on total hides and skins on hand show: cattle hides, 1,440,000; calf skins, 560,000.

# OUR TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

## OKLAHOMA RAILROAD OFFERS NEW LIVE-STOCK SERVICE

OKLAHOMA LIVE-STOCK SHIPPERS ARE NOW AFFORDED a transportation service that permits of the movement of live stock without regard to minimum weights and charges. This service became effective with the establishment by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, on September 23, of rates and regulations that will allow shippers located at fifteen specified stations served by the Santa Fe to load on Monday of each week, without regard to minimum weight, one or more head of live stock for transportation to Oklahoma City, for which charges will be assessed on the basis of actual weight at carload rates.

## FEEDING IN TRANSIT

THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY HAS RECENTLY revised its regulations governing the feeding of live stock under the federal Twenty-eight Hour Law. It has reached the conclusion that the minimum requirements of the law will be met by furnishing cattle, horses, and mules not less than 200 pounds of hay per car; sheep and goats, 100 pounds; and swine, two bushels of shelled corn for a single-deck car of not more than 17,000 pounds weight, or two and one-half bushels for a double-deck car of not more than 21,000 pounds. Carload lots of hogs in excess of the above weights, and animals shipped in less-than-carload lots, should be fed a pro rata ration of corn based upon the above figures. Calves too young to eat hay or grain should be given a sufficient amount of some suitable food, such as milk or raw eggs.

## TRUCK RATE REGULATION IN KANSAS

AN ORDER DATED JUNE 13, 1935, ISSUED BY THE State Corporation Commission of Kansas, provides that contract motor carriers of property operating in competition with common carriers within the state of Kansas be required to collect charges not less than those obtained by applying to the actual weight of each shipment the following minimum rates:

"On all shipments weighing 5,000 pounds or more, between points served by rail, the railroad carload rates; provided that, in cases where the shortest railroad mileages exceed the highway mileages via the shortest practicable routes by more than 30 per cent, and lower rates are obtained by applying such highway mileages to the lowest railroad scale of rates applicable to the destination involved, then such lower rate shall apply; provided further that, when such shipments consist of more than one kind or class of articles, the actual weight of each of the differently rated articles shall be subject to the rate applicable on such articles in straight carloads.

"On shipments of live stock weighing less than 5,000 pounds, between points served by rail, rates constructed by adding 5 cents per 100 pounds to the railroad carload rates

on the same kind, or kinds, of live stock; provided that, in cases where the shortest railroad mileages exceed the highway mileages via the shortest practicable routes by more than 30 per cent, and lower rates are obtained by adding 5 cents per 100 pounds to the rates secured by applying such highway mileages to the lowest railroad scales of rates applicable to the destination involved, then such lower rates shall apply.

"On shipments weighing less than 5,000 pounds, consisting of traffic other than live stock, between points served by common carriers, 80 per cent of the lowest less-carload rates now maintained by common carriers by motor vehicle and/or by rail on the same commodities between the same points before such common carriers deduct any allowances; provided that, in cases where the shortest common-carrier mileages exceed the highway mileages via the shortest practicable routes by more than 30 per cent, the rates shall be 80 per cent of the rates obtained by applying such highway mileages to the scale of rates applicable via common carriers between the points involved. The above term 'shortest common-carrier mileages' shall mean the distances used in determining such lowest less-carload common-carrier rates."

On shipments between points not served by common carriers, the order requires that certain arbitraries be added to the above scale.

It has long been the contention of the traffic department of the American National Live Stock Association that with the regulation of rates to be charged by motor carriers would come a basing of such rates on those maintained by the railroads, and that the result would be a lessened competition between these two forms of transportation, and the eventual raising of the level of truck rates to that of the railroads. The American National maintains that cost of the service rendered should be the yardstick for measuring both railroad and truck rates.

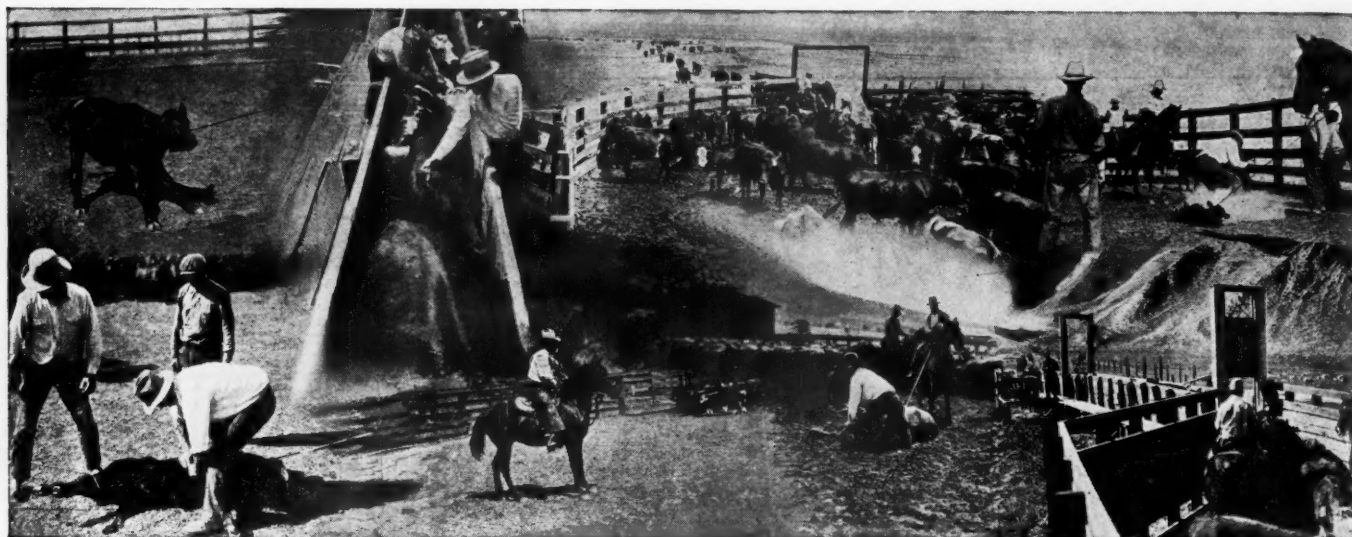
## HAY SUPPLIES

WITH REDUCED NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK AND A crop of 87,210,000 tons of hay in sight—the biggest in six years—the hay reserve on farms next spring will be the largest since 1928, "if no more than the average quantity is fed per head," says the September government crop report.

The average crop of all hay for the five years 1928 to 1932 was 80,384,000 tons. The record low crop of 1934 was only 57,028,000 tons. Total tame-hay production this year is expected to be 74,880,000 tons—much larger than the 1928-32 average of 69,591,000 tons, and almost one-half larger than the extremely small crop of 52,269,000 tons harvested last year. Increases in August in tame-hay production in Illinois, Michigan, and a few other states were more than offset by decreases in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Colorado, and elsewhere. Wild-hay production is placed at 12,330,000 tons.

Clover and timothy production is larger than was expected in all the north-central states except Ohio, Indiana, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Alfalfa prospects as a whole declined somewhat, particularly in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Colorado.





## TEN THOUSAND CATTLEMEN PROVED OUR CLAIM!



**IN APRIL 1934** Cutter Laboratories introduced **BLACKLEGOL**... the first product ever to be definitely and unconditionally recommended for the one dose immunization of suckling calves against blackleg! Laboratory and field tests had shown that while in rare instances there might be losses, these would be far more than offset by the saving on the second dose and the second handling of the calves. Thousands of cattlemen, knowing our record of thirty-eight years as the leader in the field of blackleg immunization, took our recommendation and vaccinated with one dose of Blacklegol (Blackleg Antigen).\*

**OVER A MILLION CALVES** have been vaccinated with Blacklegol; and of the thousands of ranchers who used it, only four reported losses. None of the reports were received soon enough after death to make a confirming laboratory diagnosis possible, and there are several diseases which simulate blackleg. But just for the argument let us say that all actually died from blackleg... With the odds 250,000 to 1, wouldn't you say that the gamble had at last been taken out of one dose immunization?

If your association, dealer or veterinarian cannot supply you with Cutter Products write direct for quantity prices.

\*Thousands of stockmen are still using Cutter's Aggrassin, or Bacterin, but to these thousands, as well as to other stockmen using less potent products, we ask: "Why take ANY chance when **BLACKLEGOL** costs so little if any more?"

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# THE MARKETS

## LIVE-STOCK MARKET IN SEPTEMBER

BY JAMES E. POOLE

CHICAGO, ILL., October 1, 1935.

**G**YRATING LIVE-STOCK MARKETS BEWILDER THE trade. This term is used advisedly, as prices have a confirmed habit of swinging around an irregular circle, inevitably returning to the starting point. Dazed reporters endeavor to follow its dips, angles, and sinuosities.irate traders and feeders may express their opinions in ornate, earnest, and logical profanity; but reportorial explanation is made in cold type, demanding propriety. One thing may be said about the market: It never gets into a rut, even if its eccentricity is perplexing. Two contending forces are always active—one striving to depress, the other to elevate, prices. This will continue as long as competition has free play.

### High Markets Always Irregular

High-level markets are invariably erratic, while at low levels mutations are narrow, and the fact is that current prices are high, especially when purchasing power is reckoned with. Processors take alarm when a few carcasses accumulate in their coolers, and retailers replenish their ice-boxes on a hand-to-mouth basis, both factors in the trade being constantly apprehensive, if not hopeful, of reduced cost. And the economical consumer has definitely adopted the practice of buying in small packages—an enforced necessity in the case of pork, of which current supply is meager.

### "Something Cheap" Demanded by Consumer

Diversion of consumer demand to the cheaper grades of meat, including such offal as hearts and other edible viscera, has been adverse to the sale of regular cuts. In the case of beef, demand for ground product has adversely affected steaks and roasts. Good-to-choice steers have encountered vicissitude in consequence, and coarse cuts have had a strong play at the expense of ribs and loins. This is noticeable in the case of lamb—shoulders, stews, and the product of cull stock getting action. "Something cheap" is the consumer slogan. "Get prices down" is the tocsin of the processor.

### Market in State of Confusion

Live-stock prices have hopped around in bewildering fashion, what happens one day affording no indication of events in the immediate future. Only slight increases in supply have insured sharp declines in every branch of the market. A 50-cent decline on the rank and file of cattle, with corresponding reparation when receipts diminish overnight, has been the rule. Hogs have fluctuated 25 to 40 cents daily, and, in the case of lambs, a \$1 break in a few days has occurred. Whenever killers face the necessity of replenishing coolers, their persistent bear campaign is temporarily suspended. Frequently some of them go short of their needs, insuring a scramble for numbers. "Stalers" accumulate, to be licked up as though the last pound of beef were in sight. One day light hogs are in demand; on the next session, weight is the factor of major importance. The country has aggravated matters by jockeying with the market, loading on bulges and holding back on breaks, and throwing the whole trade into indescribable confusion. Time-honored contention that beef is selling

minus profit, hogs losing \$1 a head in the cutting process, and pulling wool averting loss in the case of ovine stock, has been overworked, although somewhat discredited by constant reiteration.

### Cheap Stuff Cleared Daily

Low-cost cattle have been equal to a meritorious performance, a diminishing delegation of southern trash invariably leading the scaleward procession. "Yellow-hammers," "swamp-angels," and such have had a daily clearance, while corn-fed steers have loafed around the market several days before heading to the shambles. The meanest type of steers to sell is the plain and coarse, but fat, 1,300- to 1,400-pound kind. The few choice bullocks of these weights have usually got action at prices ranging from \$12 to \$13.25, while the former have been well sold at \$10 to \$10.75, teaching the lesson that carrying plain-bred steers into weight is doubtful policy. Market receipts indicate numbers at the expense of tonnage—a fortunate circumstance, as the outlet for heavy cattle has always been narrow. The yearling phase has been the bright spot, as light cattle have always had a market at prices ranging from \$9.50 to \$12.25, according to condition, quality, and weight, the 1,050- to 1,100-pound delegation getting off on both feet. Finished yearling heifers, selling in the \$10 to \$11.25 range, have been prize packages, hook cost being equal to that of steers.

### Storage of Grass Beef Light

September delivered the advance guard of a new crop of short-fed and warmed-up steers selling anywhere from \$9 to \$10.50 per cwt. Fortunately killers got little beef out of the western run, which carried a large percentage of stockers and dry cows. This insures light storage of grass beef, as the bulk of it went into immediate consumption. At Chicago, \$9.75 stopped the best drove of Montana cattle—1,300-pounders—\$7 to \$8.50 taking the bulk. Consequently short-feds, many of them having had only a few feeds on corn, got away better than would have been the case otherwise. Feeders got few fleshy western steers, as their ideas ran to light cattle for grass and roughage utilization, rather than prompt corn treatment, so that few fleshy two-way steers went to the country.

### Feeders Expect Bargains

A sharp break in the general run of fat cattle late in September carried stocker prices to lower levels by restricting demand. A hue and cry that replacement cattle were "too high" swept across the country. Corn-curing weather put much of that crop in cribbing condition, and, with practical certainty of 45-cent government loans, many prospective stock-cattle buyers figured that gambling on corn was a more attractive proposition than putting bets on cattle. At the lower basis the country bought largely in the \$6.50 to \$8.25 range, but did not act greedily on that basis. Late in September \$8.75 was out on the limb with country buyers, few stockers selling above \$8.25. Feeders were still anxious for cattle, but theorized that another low spot was due and that the final stage of western gathering would develop opportunity



### The Gem Spoon Dehorner

Costs no more than a good pocket-knife. Keen, well-tempered tool steel, expertly shaped for easily lifting out horn button; best for calves up to three months, so head will grow shapely. Earlier dehorning is easiest on calves and operator—means better growth, better prices.

Limited offer: For \$2.75, cash with order, we will send above tool and a half-gallon can of Anchor Brand Dehorning Paint, postpaid in U. S. A. Order before October 31, 1935.

### The Antiseptic Products Company

3105 Walnut Street

Denver, Colorado



to secure bargains. As high as \$9 was paid for a few meaty 1,100- to 1,200-pound steers adapted to a quick turn, thousands of steer calves going out around \$8.

#### Dairy Receipts Damage Western Trade

Western cow trade slumped to the lowest levels of the season, \$4 to \$6 taking the bulk, which came into competition with a swarm of dairy stock reacting to Bang's disease tests. A reliable trade in canners and cutters costing \$3.50 to \$4.50 indicated that killers were anxious to accumulate low-grade beef against winter requirements. Western grass heifers damaged trade in warmed-up stock, although low-cost heifers always found a wide market from \$5 down, consumers clamoring for the product.

#### Market Generally Unsatisfactory

Taking September all through, the market was unsatisfactory, with a decided downward trend, as the "big gobs" were acquired on sharp declines. Eastern demand was narrow, so that any considerable number of long-fed steers would have run into vicissitudes. Nothing but scarcity sustained prices.

#### Scarcity Props Hog Prices

Hog scarcity was reflected in prices, cost of packer droves, tax included, running right around \$13 per cwt. On the market, \$11.50 to \$12 bought most of the desirable high-dressing hogs, the top reaching \$12.25, and a raft of underweights vending below \$11. Packers "bucked" the market persistently, scarcity and spasmodic demand from shippers and city butchers propping the list. Late in September a concerted bear raid broke prices 50 to 75 cents, despite the shortest supply in market history, indicating how low pork consumption had dropped. September attracted the last run of packing sows, which realized \$10 to \$10.70, and a swarm of low-dressing underweights; otherwise little pork would have been available, as the old crop of heavy butchers disappeared. Packers all but discontinued direct country buying, as hogs were not to be had.

#### Who Pays the Processing Tax?

An interminable processing-tax wrangle continues. Following an effective embargo on collections by the injunction process, government attorneys appealed to the courts to dis-

solve such injunctions, contending that consumers had already paid the tax, making restitution impossible. Packers, on the other hand, asserted that they had paid part of the tax, the well-grounded theory that at least a portion of it had been deducted from the market price at the expense of growers being ignored for reasons of policy. Who actually pays the tax is a problem as impossible of solution as: "Where was Moses when the light went out?" "How old is Ann?" or "Who struck Billy Patterson?" Responsibility for pork shortage may be divided between drought and the AAA production-curtailment plan, as the market has felt the loss of pigs not farrowed last fall; also of surplus pigs destroyed in 1934 to keep individual holdings down to allotments under the plan. Ghosts of 6,000,000 pigs massacred in 1933 persist in walking and getting into publicity channels.

#### Mutton Trade Indulges in Wild Play

Live-mutton trade did not lack eccentricity during September. Starting with a \$10.50 top, choice lambs dropped to \$9.25, gradually reacting to \$9.85, then settling back to \$9.50 on the last round. Much of this wild play may be attributed to bad buying, certain packers jockeying one day, then scrambling for numbers. Feeding lambs did not participate, selling on a parity with fats at one time, but gradually advancing until an \$8.75 to \$9.25 basis was reached, with not half enough to go around at the prices. During the month a spread of \$9 to \$9.50 bought the bulk of good-to-choice lambs. Both native and western quality deteriorated, necessitating heavier sorts, but culls always sold well, and feeders were ever on the job, although balking at weight—an attitude that sent heavy western "seconds" to the butcher. Dressed trade flopped about, with weekly changes of \$2 to \$4 per cwt., although clearances were always possible, as lamb got the benefit of semi-famine pork conditions. Fat ewes sold up to \$4.50, a spread of \$3 to \$4 taking the bulk. Improvement in wool prices was a bullish factor.

### THE DENVER MARKET

BY W. N. FULTON

#### Cattle

**M**OST CLASSES OF CATTLE DROPPED IN SEPTEMBER. Feeders and stockers were off 75 cents to \$1 at the close. Fed steers fell 15 to 25 cents, and fed heifers and grass-beef cows and heifers were 25 to 50 cents lower. Veals and calves, as well as canners and cutters, were 25 to 50 cents higher, while bulls advanced a full 25 cents.

Fed steers sold early in September at \$11 to \$11.25 for best grades, but at the close most steers went at \$10.25 to \$10.50, although choice Californias weighing 1,204 pounds sold for \$11.75, and high-grade Colorados made \$11.25. Fed heifers sold at \$10 to \$10.25, later dropping to \$9.80, with some down to \$9 to \$9.50. Grass heifers were quoted early at \$7.25 to \$7.50, but few got above \$7 late in the month, the bulk selling for \$6 to \$6.75.


Good beef cows sold freely at \$5 to \$5.75, but the bulk earned only \$4.50 to \$5.50 during later stages, with culls down to \$4.25 and less. Canners and cutters sold from \$3 to \$3.75 early; later many were peddled for \$3.25 to \$4, some scoring \$4.25. Veals sold late in the month at \$9.50 down; few, however, got above \$9 during earlier sessions. Bulls were quoted generally from \$4 to \$4.75, with common bolognas at \$3.75.

Desirable feeders sold early in the month for \$8 to \$8.15, although many loads went at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Late in the month high-grade feeders sold for \$7.50 to \$8, with fairly good kinds going at \$6.50 to \$7. Feeder heifers sold late at \$5.50 to \$6, with only a few making \$6.50. Stock cows were

**GLOBE**

# BLACKLEG

"VACCINE"



**GLOBE LABORATORIES**

**FOR COMPLETE PROTECTION AGAINST BLACKLEG**

**UNIVERSALLY USED SINCE 1918**

**Sold By** Stetler Bros., Stock Yards, Los Angeles, Cal.  
L. C. Stetler, Hynes, Cal.

largely priced at \$3 to \$3.50, and choice kinds around \$4 late in the month. Stock calves sold up to \$7.35, while at the close choice calves were quotable at \$8.

#### Hogs

Hog prices were higher early in September, losing all the gain later, however, and closing with butcher grades 50 to 75 cents lower than in late August. Packing sows dropped 25 to 50 cents during the month. Best hogs had sold up to \$11.90, but steady declines moved tops on the closing session to \$11.25, with the bulk of good butchers during the final week of the month going at \$11 to \$11.35. Late in the month most of the lighter weight butchers sold for \$10.50 to \$11. Packing sows started out at \$9.50 to \$10.25, later selling at \$9 to \$9.65. A few feeder pigs late in the month earned \$9 to \$9.50, and some fat pigs brought \$10.

#### Sheep

Choice fat lambs sold early in the month at \$9 to \$9.75, later going to \$10. At the close, however, the market reacted sharply, and good Colorados went over the scales at \$9 to \$9.25. Western lambs sold for \$8.50 to \$9, later dropping to \$8 to \$8.50.

Feeder buyers were securing best feeders at the start for \$8 to \$8.50, and plain kinds for \$7 to \$7.50. Later a top of \$9.10 was paid for two loads, and many sold at \$8.75 to \$9. Late demand for feeder lambs outstripped that of the early month, but the final inquiry eased off some, and receipts increased. However, all stock offered found a good outlet.

Fat ewes made a start at \$2.50 to \$3.25. By mid-month the best had gone to \$3.50, and late in September top ewes reached \$4.10. Most good ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$4; plainer car-lots down to \$3.25. Solid-mouthed breeding ewes sold at \$3 to \$5; some yearling ewes earned \$6.

#### HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS

BELOW IS A SUMMARY OF STORAGE HOLDINGS OF frozen and cured meats, lard, poultry, creamery butter, and eggs on September 1, 1935, as compared with September 1, 1934, and average holdings on that date for the past five years (in pounds except as otherwise noted):

Commodity	Sept. 1, 1935	Sept. 1, 1934	Five-Year Average
Frozen beef.....	33,014,000	62,798,000	35,079,000
Cured beef*.....	14,315,000	17,277,000	15,261,000
Lamb and mutton.....	1,730,000	1,608,000	2,070,000
Frozen pork.....	65,580,000	151,849,000	144,306,000
Dry salt pork*.....	54,098,000	63,782,000	113,638,000
Pickled pork*.....	205,107,000	326,379,000	346,778,000
Miscellaneous.....	50,414,000	90,190,000	71,823,000
Total meats.....	424,258,000	713,883,000	728,955,000
Lard.....	53,716,000	167,155,000	135,425,000
Frozen poultry.....	34,920,000	46,053,000	41,022,000
Creamery butter.....	156,791,000	120,467,000	130,194,000
Eggs (case equivalent).....	10,516,000	11,138,000	11,480,000

\*Cured or in process of cure.

#### MARKET GOSSIP

J. E. P.

WHENCE IS OUR WINTER MEAT SUPPLY COMING? That it will be inadequate to the national needs is a foregone conclusion. More beef is on the horizon, made possible by feed abundance, but no substantial pork increase is possible; and, after several years of plenitude, disappearance of surplus lamb and mutton impends. Whatever happens,

meat will be high, especially to the ultimate consumer, prices depending on the buying capacity and disposition of the latter. Admittedly this is the price-roof which has been reached, as curtailed demand indicates. Washington responds to consumer appeal for relief with somewhat vague assurance that the peak has been passed, evasively indicating that the new corn crop, plus feed abundance, furnishes assurance of more generous meat rations; but this generalization is far from consoling, invariably provoking satirical reference to "six million pigs" destroyed. In Packingtown, where the situation is realized, the oracle is mum.

#### Scarcity of Pork Serious

Scarcity of pork, the "poor man's meat," is the most serious phase of the present and prospective situation. Consumers are paying war prices for less than half a normal supply, eating slowly into diminishing accumulations of lard and cured meats, conveying a promise of bare Packingtown floors in a few weeks hence, with not even a remote prospect of winter replacement. Assuming that the spring pig crop was 20 per cent under that of 1934, disease and premature marketing have depleted it to an extent not generally understood, as killers have been processing January-to-April pigs for several months in response to attractive prices and, in many instances, avoidance of local contagion. Liberal receipts of sows all summer advertise a short pig crop. Extensive slaughter of 140- to 200-pound shoats insure substantial reduction in winter tonnage, probably to a volume where it will be readily absorbed by day-to-day consumptive requirements. Official circles are palpably disturbed.

#### Other Meats Benefited by Dearth of Pork

Pork scarcity cannot be dismissed in an off-hand manner. It has been beneficial to beef and lamb trade by forcing con-

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sumers to switch; also to fish and poultry interests, which have been able to boost prices. On the other hand, a squawk of distress comes from the sauerkraut camp, as pork in some form is essential to cooking that gastronomic standby. Minus the customary accompaniment of pigtaails or spareribs, sauerkraut becomes as unpalatable as a mess of prairie dog. Beef will not do the job, nor is mutton acceptable. A woman who had been assessed 25 cents a pound for pigtaails at a Chicago market recently voiced the indignation of thousands of her kind, a 3 per cent sales tax accentuating her resentment. Many butchers make no attempt to vend pork; restaurants have banished it from their ice-boxes. At a swanky inn on Chicago's North Shore recently the writer was presented with two dinner menus, one priced at \$1, the other \$1.50, and the only difference was that the more expensive meal carried roast pork and turkey—an unprecedented bracketing in the luxury category.

#### Pork Consumption Low

Less pork is being consumed by the proletariat at this juncture than at any previous time since the Mississippi Valley was settled, for the good and sufficient reason that supply is inadequate. Recognizing the remarkable fecundity of the porcine species, speedy replacement would be logical if repressing influences were not operative. The writer has traversed several thousand miles of the best hog country in the Corn Belt recently, to realize how deficient current production is. Small litters have been the rule, the apotheosis of that trend being recorded by a pair of purebred sows sold by Dan Casement, of Kansas, to a Manhattan neighbor. Each delivered a single pig, whereupon the purchaser dubbed one "Henry Wallace," and the other "Dan Casement"—a misnomer in the latter instance, as Casement does not share the secretary's theory that a prolific sow is in the public-enemy class by assisting in creating food surpluses.

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STERLING, COLORADO

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Choicest blood-lines; outstanding individuals; raised under actual range conditions

**T. E. MITCHELL & SON**

Tequesquite Ranch

ALBERT, NEW MEXICO

#### The Provider Takes to Hunting

To some extent deficient pork supply may be atoned by using "wild" meat. Bre'r Rabbit is up against a battle for existence, with no means of defense but speed; likewise the nimble squirrel is headed for the pot in unprecedented numbers. Every old shotgun in the country is being overhauled and oiled for a busy hunting season, dictated more by meat requirements than sport. During the summer every lake in the country has been fished to the depletion stage; every running stream ransacked for finny food. The entire Mississippi Valley, from the Eads jetties to its source in Lake Itasca, has yielded a tonnage of piscatorial edibles threatening extinction of the ignoble, but toothsome, bullhead and the plebian carp—incidentally creating a gigantic restocking task for government hatcheries.

#### 1936 Should See Pork Abundance

Pork production is, however, at the inception of a period of recuperation. A week or so ago Armour reopened an abandoned packing-house down in Georgia, in response to reviving local interest in swine production. The first problem of the Cotton Belt is to raise enough "hawg meat" to render that section independent of the Corn Belt—a logical sequence of the AAA curtailment campaign. The element not amenable to the rules, regulations, and restrictions of that plan is also getting busy with hogs—a natural response to the incentive of high prices. Elsewhere than the Corn Belt proper, interest in hogs is manifested by free purchasing of breeding stock, conveying a promise, if not assurance, of reasonable pork abundance by 1936, when the pendulum will swing in the opposite direction. Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and other sections whence hogs were banished by the drought are also bent on a return engagement, so that the American pork-eater can see daylight ahead. California, accustomed to depending on the Great Plains region for pork, is also planning independence. AAA influence on production promises to be far-reaching.

#### Light Cattle Constitute Bulk of Feeders' Purchases

A new crop of beef is in the preparation stage. Raw material has been going into feeders' hands for several months past at prices calculated to cause concern, if not to stimulate early dislodgment. Feeders are not acquiring the same type of replacement cattle as in the fall of 1932, when the stage was set for the debacle of 1933 by lavish distribution of government loans in the shape of purchase money. In this instance light cattle comprise the bulk of the purchase, a large percentage so light that they may not figure in beef supply during the coming winter, especially as they are needed to consume a wealth of roughage not cashable otherwise. Feeders have taken on few fleshy 800- to 1,000-pound steers for a quick turn on corn, as the necessary corn has not been available; and whenever they tried to buy that kind they found themselves in competition with killers, able to make a quick turnover on the beef.

#### Scarcity of Heavy Bullocks to Continue

Numbers may swell at the shambles, but beef tonnage will not show corresponding expansion, as heavy bullocks will be scarce at all times, there being no incentive to make them. Cattle in the feedlot are in anything but strong hands, as they were acquired at prices that look high in contrast with the bargain-counter basis of last fall—75¢ to 100 per cent higher, in fact. The crop of steers tucked away last fall was so advantageously bought that owners were conscious of the security of their position; assured of wide margins and substantial profit, despite high cost of gain. Cattle bought at current prices do not look so good to them as a carrying proposition. An Iowa man, who took on a string of steers costing \$8 to \$8.50 recently, remarked: "They could easily

break the fat-cattle market \$2 a cwt., leaving us feeders out on a dangerous limb." And he said a mouthful.

#### Early Dislodgment of Cattle on Feed Evident

This justifies the conclusion that cattle on feed will be dislodged early, at light weight and far from the pink of condition, provided the market will take them at a profit. No false optimism pervades feeding circles, where the bald fact that current prices are high is an open secret. In any event, feeders' margins will be narrow—a condition always generative of desire to count the money. Featherweight cattle and calves will, of course, go over into next summer's beef supply; but the great bulk of steers on feed when the Corn Belt snugles into winter quarters will be easily dislodged, creating possibility of generous slaughter during the December-to-March period. Already some of these impatient cattle, fed sixty to ninety days on corn, are knocking at the market gate.

#### Re-employment Program Should Benefit Beef

A bull card with respect to beef is "boondoggling" some \$4,000,000 of Uncle Sam's cash this side of the presidential election. The purpose of this distribution is to employ a human host now or recently "on relief"—a social condition in which they had little money wherewith to buy beef. In funds again, they will naturally gratify their appetites for animal food; and, as beef will be the "best buy," cattle-feeders will benefit. On the other hand, possibility of Argentine competition hangs, like the sword of Damocles, over the whole industry. Congress adjourned before action on the Hull treaty was possible; but the measure will be "unfinished business" when the Senate Agricultural Committee resumes deliberations. The possible influence of European-African military disturbances gets scant consideration in meat-trade circles, although the South American menace would be nullified thereby.

#### Maturing Corn Crop Quiets Market

A rampageous stock-cattle market subsided toward the end of September. Sounding a general alarm that prices had reached dangerously high levels was one chastening influence; maturing of the corn crop, another. Had early frosts nipped corn, a rush to buy cattle for salvage purposes would have ensued; but the great bulk of it matured sufficiently to go to the crib, eligible to government loans, which in turn created opportunity to gamble on the ultimate price. A 45-cent loan-basis will mean 50-cent corn over the hinterland, on which commercial feeders will operate sparingly, on the theory that cattle and corn prices will be out of line. Over much of the Belt, corn is a reasonably abundant crop; in Missouri River territory and westward, serious deterioration developed during the maturing season, which will have the logical effect of curtailing winter cattle feeding.

#### Summary

A reasonable summary of prospects is that every branch of the live-stock market will continue erratic. Some increase in beef production is inevitable. The winter supply of pork will be far below normal, and a deficient fat-lamb output is certain. The processing tax on hogs will remain if the Supreme Court does not invalidate it, as by no other method can the money necessary for benefit payments be secured. Possible military operations across the Atlantic will absorb any meat surplus in South America, relieving apprehension of invasion of this market from that supply-source, even should the Senate ratify Secretary Hull's "convention" with Argentina when Congress convenes in January. The statistical position of those engaged in replenishing the national meat-box appears reasonably secure, although many cross-currents are swirling, and demand for cheaper animal foods persists.

### LIVE STOCK AT STOCK-YARDS

APPENDED ARE TABLES SHOWING RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, and federally inspected slaughter of live stock at sixty-two markets for the month of August, 1935, as compared with August, 1934, and for eight months ending August, 1935 and 1934:

#### RECEIPTS

	August		Eight Months Ending August	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Cattle*.....	1,369,347	3,097,281†	8,729,557‡	11,758,635‡
Calves.....	574,001	1,178,375†	4,224,357‡	5,274,552‡
Hogs.....	1,278,383	2,067,274	12,983,020	22,461,620
Sheep.....	2,577,006	2,621,965	16,369,825	15,381,978

#### TOTAL SHIPMENTS†

	August		Eight Months Ending August	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Cattle*.....	595,612	1,695,728	3,385,094	4,981,787
Calves.....	196,203	374,948	1,317,526	1,488,693
Hogs.....	401,218	646,785	4,042,143	6,611,319
Sheep.....	1,433,713	1,488,873	7,664,807	7,377,277

#### STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS

	August		Eight Months Ending August	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Cattle*.....	259,108	731,523	1,374,420	1,901,716
Calves.....	43,049	70,238	260,979	253,884
Hogs.....	30,878	59,363	225,778	330,287
Sheep.....	341,847	397,504	1,128,758	1,262,314

#### SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION

	August		Eight Months Ending August	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Cattle*.....	875,070	832,409	5,858,573	6,420,555
Calves.....	472,184	517,707	3,728,242	4,152,060
Hogs.....	1,667,540	2,641,187	17,172,630	29,221,482
Sheep.....	1,665,449	1,526,732	11,555,149	10,296,671

\*Exclusive of calves.

†Including stockers and feeders.

‡Includes cattle and calves purchased for Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

### HIDES WORKING UPWARD

J. E. P.

HIDES ARE GRADUALLY WORKING TO HIGHER levels. No. 1 heavy packer hides are practically on a 15-cent basis; extra lights are moving at 12 cents; butt-branded and heavy Texas at 13½ cents; light Texas, 12 cents; and Colorados, 13 cents. Heavy native cows are selling at 12½

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cents, light cows at 11 cents, and branded at 10½ cents. Packers are closely sold up to current take-off. The futures market exhibits a decidedly healthy condition. Country hides are not moving freely on an 8- to 9¼-cents basis, as holders are confident of getting more money.

The leather market has forged ahead of hide prices under heavy buying by all interests, tanners having orders booked ahead. Price trends are upward.

Manufacturers of \$2 and \$3 shoes are booked ahead, with new orders rolling in constantly, necessitating increasing factory schedules. Advancing leather prices have reduced shoe-makers' margins.

### WHOLESALE MEAT PRICES

**WHOLESALE PRICES ON WESTERN DRESSED** meats at Chicago on October 1, 1935, compared with September 3, 1935, and October 1, 1934, were as below (per 100 pounds):

FRESH BEEF AND VEAL			
STEER (700 lbs. up):	Oct. 1, 1935	Sept. 3, 1935	Oct. 1, 1934
Choice .....	\$16.50-18.00	\$17.50-18.50	\$14.00-15.50
Good .....	13.50-16.50	15.00-17.50	12.00-13.50
STEER (500 to 700 lbs.):			
Choice .....	16.50-18.00	17.00-18.50	13.00-14.50
Good .....	13.00-16.50	14.00-17.00	11.00-13.50
YEARLING STEER:			
Choice .....	16.50-18.00	17.00-18.00	13.00-14.00
Good .....	13.00-16.50	14.00-17.00	11.00-13.00
COW:			
Good .....	10.00-11.50	10.00-12.00	7.00- 8.00
VEAL:			
Choice .....	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.50	11.50-12.50
Good .....	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	10.00-11.50
FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON			
LAMB (45 lbs. down):			
Choice .....	\$16.50-17.50	\$16.50-17.50	\$12.50-13.50
Good .....	15.50-16.50	15.50-16.50	12.00-13.00
MUTTON:			
Good .....	9.00-10.00	8.50- 9.50	6.00- 7.00
FRESH PORK CUTS			
LOINS:			
8-12 lb. average.....	\$25.00-27.50	\$23.50-24.00	\$14.50-16.00

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**PURE-BRED HEREFORD  
CATTLE**

**Perry Park Ranch**

Larkspur, Colorado R. P. Lamont, Jr., Owner

### WOOL IN STRONG POSITION

J. E. P.

**WOOL HAS BEEN IN THE THROES OF A MINIATURE** boom for weeks past, sales running from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds weekly. The West is closely sold up, and little wool of the 1934 clip remains unsold in the fleece states. The market has been so active that the trade is apprehensive of a slack period. In fact, further appreciation is deprecated. Manufacturers have been marking prices of fabrics upward until a parity with wool has been reached. The logical result of the rise is a diminished sales volume, although medium grades show underlying strength. Apprehension that the game may be overdone is logical, as clothing cost may rise to levels not warranted by economic conditions.

A disturbing factor is an offering, through Mitsui & Company, of New York, of Japanese goods, both tropicals and medium-weight worsteds, in competition with domestic goods, 10 to 15 per cent under our prices. The Japanese goods are well-made and styled. These importations over our tariff are not without significance, indicating that there is a limit where further appreciation in wool prices will exert a boom-crang influence.

In trade opinion there is, however, little opportunity for wool prices to decline during the next few months, as only about 100,000,000 pounds—or barely two months' supply at the present rate of consumption—remain in the hands of dealers and growers.

In the West less than 5 per cent (about 15,000,000 pounds) is estimated remaining in growers' hands. Texas is credited with 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds, all mohair being out of first hands.

London and other primary foreign markets are steady; a war possibility may change the whole prospect.

The domestic wool industry is decidedly strong in all its branches, particularly with respect to raw wool. North America is buying some fine crossbred wool at London, also in Argentina and Uruguay.

### LARGER HOG SUPPLY IN PROSPECT

**SOME SEASONAL INCREASE IN SUPPLIES OF HOGS** for slaughter is in prospect the next few months, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its review of world hog-export prospects. A considerable increase in the 1935 fall pig crop and in the 1936 spring pig crop is also stated as probable.

Slaughter supplies will increase seasonally as hogs from the 1935 spring pig crop begin to come on the market, the review continues, but inspected hog slaughter in the coming winter market-season—October, 1935, to April, 1936—will be much less than in that period last year.

The short supplies of hogs available for market, and the improvement in consumer demand, are expected to put average hog prices materially higher than in the winter of 1934-35. With the relationship of hog prices and corn prices now "very favorable" for hog feeding, it is thought likely that hogs will be fed for a longer period and to much heavier weights than they were last year.

### WORLD WHEAT SUPPLY DOWN

**THIS YEAR'S WORLD WHEAT SUPPLY WILL BE** about 330,000,000 bushels less than in 1934-35, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics report on world wheat prospects.

Production is estimated at about 3,430,000,000 bushels, and the world carry-over, outside of Russia, at 800,000,000

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bushels, or a total of about 4,230,000,000 bushels. Production last year was 3,459,000,000 bushels, and carry-over 1,100,000,000 bushels, or a total of about 4,559,000,000 bushels. The short crops this year will reduce world carry-over by the end of this season to between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 bushels, or not much more than the normal amount prior to 1928.

The crop in the Soviet Union is now estimated at around 100,000,000 bushels more than last year, and it is not unlikely that that nation may export as much as 50,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The prospective decrease in world production this year is attributed mainly to smaller crops in the Southern Hemisphere and in North Africa. The crop in the Northern Hemisphere is about 112,000,000 bushels more than last year. The crop in Argentina and Australia combined may be in the neighborhood of 140,000,000 bushels less than last year.

The wheat supply in the United States is tentatively put at 747,000,000 bushels, or approximately equal to the usual domestic utilization of about 625,000,000 bushels, plus a normal carry-over of about 125,000,000 bushels. The bureau is of the opinion, however, that more than the usual number of bushels will be required for domestic utilization, since much of the hard spring-wheat crop is of light weight. Millable supplies of hard wheats are reported as below domestic requirements.

Wheat prices in the United States are expected to remain above an export basis during most of the 1935-36 season. Total 1935-36 wheat supplies in the principal surplus countries available for export or carry-over now appear to be only about 625,000,000 bushels, 390,000,000 bushels of which are in Canada, which places that country in a position practically to dominate world markets.

#### COMPARATIVE LIVE-STOCK PRICES

BELOW ARE FIGURES SHOWING PRICES ON THE principal classes and grades of live stock at Chicago on October 2, 1935, compared with September 3, 1935, and October 1, 1934 (per 100 pounds):

	Oct. 2, 1935	Sept. 3, 1935	Oct. 1, 1934
<b>SLAUGHTER STEERS:</b>			
Choice (1,100 to 1,500 lbs.)	\$11.75-12.90	\$11.50-12.80	\$ 9.50-10.75
Good	9.75-11.75	10.00-11.50	6.75- 9.75
Choice (900 to 1,100 lbs.)	11.25-12.65	11.50-12.50	9.00-10.25
Good	9.25-11.75	9.50-11.50	6.50- 9.50
Medium (900 lbs. up)	7.25- 9.75	7.50-10.00	5.00- 7.50
<b>FED YEARLING STEERS:</b>			
Good to Choice	9.00-12.25	9.50-12.25	6.00- 9.50
<b>HEIFERS:</b>			
Good to Choice	8.75-11.50	9.00-11.75	5.25- 8.50
<b>COWS:</b>			
Good	5.00- 6.50	5.25- 6.25	3.50- 5.50
<b>CALVES:</b>			
Good to Choice	6.50-10.25	7.00-10.50	4.00- 7.25
<b>FEEDER AND STOCKER STEERS:</b>			
Good to Choice	7.00- 8.75	7.25- 9.25	4.25- 6.00
Common to Medium	5.25- 7.25	5.25- 7.25	2.75- 4.25
<b>HOGS:</b>			
Medium Weights (200 to 250 lbs.)	10.65-11.05	11.65-11.90	6.10- 6.60
<b>LAMBS:</b>			
Good to Choice (90 lbs. down)	8.25- 9.00	8.60- 9.50	6.25- 6.75
<b>EWES:</b>			
Good to Choice	2.75- 4.25	2.50- 3.50	1.65- 2.50

#### FEEDSTUFFS

COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL ON OCTOBER 9 WAS quoted at \$24.50 a ton, f.o.b. Texas points. Hay prices at Omaha on October 7 were as follows: alfalfa—choice leafy, \$12; No. 1, \$11.50; standard leafy, \$11; standard, \$10.50; No.

2, \$9.50; No. 3, \$7.50; sample, \$4 to \$5; upland prairie—No. 1, \$11; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10.50; No. 3, \$8 to \$8.50; sample, \$4 to \$5; midland prairie—No. 1, \$9.50; No. 2, \$7 to \$8; sample, \$4 to \$5; mixed hay—No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2, \$9 to \$10; No. 3, \$8 to \$9.

#### RETAIL PRICES

BELOW WE SHOW THE PRICE ON AUGUST 13, 1935, in city retail shops of a number of foods, compared with prices of a year ago, and their relationship to prices prevailing in August, 1929:

Kind of Food	Aug. 14, 1934	Aug. 13, 1935	Above or below Aug., 1929
	(cents)	(cents)	(per cent)
Round steak, lb.	29.0	36.8	-21.70
Rib roast, lb.	22.6	30.0	-21.05
Chuck roast, lb.	16.5	23.1	-25.72
Pork chops, lb.	25.8	39.7	-1.00
Lard, lb.	11.3	20.7	+12.50
Whole smoked ham, lb.	23.9	33.1	
Leg of lamb, lb.	24.7	26.5	-34.24
Breast of lamb, lb.	10.3	12.7	
Milk, qt.	11.3	11.7	-18.18
Cheese, lb.	23.6	25.1	-33.60
Butter, lb.	32.1	30.7	-42.83
Hens, lb.	24.0	28.3	-28.17
Eggs, doz.	30.3	36.0	-25.31
White bread, lb.	8.3	8.3	- 7.78
Flour, lb.	5.0	4.9	- 5.77
Potatoes, lb.	2.0	1.8	-55.00
Oranges, doz.	37.5	32.2	-29.23

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# FOREIGN

## LIVE-STOCK INTERESTS IN AUSTRALIA

BY A. C. MILLS

[Special Correspondence to The Producer]

MELBOURNE, September 17, 1935.

**I**F RECENT PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY THE Federal Minister for Interior, that he could see no prospect for the pastoral development of the north of Australia while world prices of beef remain at a low level, are to be taken as an indication of the government's intentions, cattle-growers in those isolated areas must give up hope of outside help for some time to come. The minister has just returned from a visit to the north, where he personally examined various propositions for providing outlets for stock.

A plan particularly favored by men on the spot is to build, with the aid of government funds, an up-to-date meat-export plant on the coast. As, however, there is a belt of inhospitable country, about 150 miles wide, between the suggested port and the fringes of the fattening country, the scheme involved the construction of many miles of motor roads for the transport of fats. This, it is understood, the government has definitely turned down, on the score that the cost would not justify the expected benefit.

The proposal to lease huge slices of the country at a pepper-corn rent to chartered companies has faded out. It died for the reason that the interest of oversea capital could not be roused, and assumably Australian investors knew too much to risk the long shot. The government is now talking of developing mining in the north, in the expectation that the resultant increase of population will exert a natural stimulus to the pastoral industry. It justifies this by saying that the discovery of gold effectually revived a languishing grazing industry in Victoria eighty years ago. That is true, but conditions are very different—Victoria was, and is, a small compact state, suitable for closer settlement, whereas the Northern Territory, apart from a problematic, transitory mining population, is never likely to be otherwise than a large-scale grazing proposition.

Mining may help, in that an influx of men and machinery would force the government to build roads of some sort and bore for water. The latter, in particular, is one of the great needs of the territory; for, if watering facilities were provided at sufficiently close intervals, cattle could be traveled per hoof to the railheads with much less loss of condition than at present.

Though the drouthy areas of Queensland received soaking rains over two months ago, cold weather has prevented pastures from making much growth. Feed is still short over a considerable proportion of the state, and stock losses are still occurring. As for fats, they are very scarce; so much so that on more than one occasion during the past month sales of cattle in the Brisbane yards have had to be canceled for lack of entries. The scarcity has caused values to advance sharply. For a time in August prime bullocks were selling at the equivalent of \$8.10 a hundred pounds, dressed weight, in Brisbane, and today are worth \$7.20 a hundred.

Lack of supplies has put a stop to killing for the beef-export trade, except for occasional small mobs of chillers. It is expected, though, that, now the weather is getting warmer and feed is beginning to move, some of the plants will reopen about the end of November. Between January 1 and August 31 Queensland packing plants slaughtered some 275,000 head of cattle for shipment as frozen and chilled beef, compared with 272,000 head during the corresponding eight months of 1934. The Wyndham works, on the north coast of Western Australia, have treated 35,000 head, as against 31,000 last year.

With suitably situated packing plants in the Northern Territory, the killings might have been increased very materially, but whether a market could be obtained for the resultant beef is another story. Australian imports into Great Britain are controlled by quotas, as is the case with all other countries supplying that market. Possibly a somewhat larger allowance would have been granted had freezing works been available to treat cattle in the Territory, but it is pretty certain that the bulk of the output from there would have been at the expense of the established plants in Queensland. Unfortunately markets for beef outside Britain are shrinking progressively. For instance, whereas in 1930 approximately 50 per cent of Australian exports were shipped to ports other than British, this year the proportion has been about 10 per cent. The principal lost markets have been Germany, Italy, and Belgium. Five years ago those three European states took 30 per cent of our beef exports. For the past twelve months their purchases have been practically nil.

When reading THE PRODUCER for August, just before writing this letter, I was interested to come across some references to Sidney Kidman, the largest land-holder and cattle-owner in Australia. Most of the particulars given in the notes are correct, but it was premature to designate him as the late Sidney Kidman. As a matter of fact, he died rather suddenly on September 2, at the age of 78 years.

At the time of his death Sir Sidney Kidman (he was knighted in 1921 for war-time work and gifts) was reputed to control, or have interests in, sixty-eight stations (pastoral runs), embracing about 54,000,000 acres, and carrying 176,000 cattle and 125,000 sheep. These properties—and it must be pointed out that most are leaseholds—are located in all states except Victoria, and nearly all are in what is known as the back country. It is generally acknowledged that the foundation of Kidman's fortune was successful dealing in cattle and horses. He carried on dealing, on a larger and larger scale, throughout his life, and usually invested the profits in buying leaseholds. While generally successful, he did make mistakes. The most costly to him was probably when he sold a one-fourteenth share in the Broken Hill silver mine, that he had acquired in exchange for ten cows worth £4 each, for £150, out of which he paid the agent £50. That fourteenth share was valued six years later at £1,250,000. In spite of his success and wealth, Sir Sidney Kidman led a simple, unpretentious life. His large army of station-hands and managers adored him.



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## ALFALFA AND SUDAN-GRASS SEED CROPS

Reports from the Department of Agriculture indicate that the alfalfa seed crop may be slightly smaller than last year, but that the Sudan-grass seed crop will be about four times as large, or around 60,000,000 pounds—perhaps the largest on record. It is reported that the big production is due chiefly to increased acreage brought about by high prices received for the 1934 crop, as the yield is indicated to be no larger than in the past.

Prices offered growers on September 17—about \$1.35 per 100 pounds, clean basis—were less than one-fifth of last year's price of \$7.25. Two years ago \$2.50 was paid; the five-year average (1928-32) was \$2.75.

Although retail sales of Sudan-grass seed the past spring were 19 per cent smaller than in 1934, and imports were the largest on record, there was practically no carry-over except of imported seed. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 10,806,600 pounds were imported, compared with 102,700 pounds during the preceding year.

The alfalfa acreage is indicated to be somewhat larger than last year, but seed did not seem to set so well, and production is estimated at from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds, compared with 50,000,000 pounds last year, 61,500,000 pounds in 1933, 36,000,000 pounds in 1932, and 52,500,000 pounds for the five-year (1927-31) average.

## LONGHORNS NOW CLASSED WITH BIG GAME

Nearly 100 old-time Texas longhorns—a type of cattle now almost extinct—are enjoying federal protection along with more than 1,000 big-game animals on the Wichita game preserve in southwestern Oklahoma, reports the Biological Survey. The longhorns are being preserved as an interesting type of live stock that played an important part in early western life.

A recent census showed the 61,000-acre refuge as the home also of 299 buffalo, 222 elk, about 500 Virginia deer, and 200 wild turkeys.

## MEAT DIETS IN ENGLAND

Ten years have seen a curious change in meat diets, reports the *Meat Trades Journal*, of London. Since 1924 Great Britain has become the world's leading consumer of mutton and lamb. Thirty-three pounds per capita were consumed last year, as against 26.2 pounds in 1924. Consumption of beef and veal was 65 pounds in 1933, compared with an average of 71.4 pounds in 1924-27. In the past two years there has been a tendency to return to beef and veal, the report continues, and there is every sign that mutton and lamb, prices for which are high, will remain stationary.

## RANGERS PREDICT RESULTS OF DEER SEASON

Basing their prophecies on figures gathered by the Forest Service in former years, old-timers among California forest rangers have made the following interesting predictions of the results of the present deer season in their state:

"There will be 115,000 deer hunters who will spend an average of four or five days in the mountains. One out of every seven will bring home a set of horns, and 99 per cent of these will be photographed by envious friends as the hunter stands nonchalantly beside his kill, armed with a trusty rifle and a red hat. Out natty huntsmen, it is estimated, will spend about \$25 each on their hunting trip, thereby spreading a sizeable fortune of \$2,875,000 among sporting-goods dealers, hotels, resorts, garages, and local mountain communities. When the whole account is settled it will be found that each buck cost about \$180, which seems to prove that the whitetail and the mule-deer did not lay down their lives too cheaply.

"Only one out of about 800 hunters will be careless with fire. The rangers always worry about that one person. In all national forests where hunting is one of the major recreational uses, special provisions are made for the supervision of deer hunters. In some forests all hunters are registered as they enter the boundaries, and in others they are visited in their camps, the idea being to gain the co-operation of all sportsmen in the preservation of their hunting grounds from forest fires, and the proper management of the wild-life resources of the national forests.

"As the old-timers know to their sorrow, some of the boys will get lost and cause anxiety to their friends and no end

of trouble for the rangers. But the old-timers take this philosophically, and offer good advice beforehand, which they know will likely be forgotten when the panic-stricken hunter realizes that he does not know where camp is located. Some of the others will be too greedy, and then the forest rangers will help the state game-wardens teach them how to play fair with the wild life."

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# ROUND THE RANGE

## GOVERNMENT RANGE AND LIVE-STOCK REPORT

Fall and winter range and pasture feeds are good in the western states, with only limited areas having a short supply. The condition of live stock is generally good, according to the monthly live-stock and range report of the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates.

Detailed report by states follows:

**Arizona.**—Good supply winter range feed; live stock in good flesh; cattle sales not close, but demand good; winter prospects good.

**California.**—Live-stock and feed situation remains favorable over state as whole; abundant pasturage and feed supplies provided by heavy growth of matured natural forage in most areas and in irrigated pastures and meadows, good stubble fields, and ample crops of hays and grains; prospects for winter-

ing live stock promising, and good supplies of feed available for fattening; cattle and sheep in satisfactory condition; stocker and feeder imports from other states maintained at relatively high levels, accounting for increased local holdings.

**Colorado.**—Fall and winter range feeds good except in extreme east and southeast; cattle and sheep in good condition except in dry eastern areas; cattle beginning to move; lamb shipments well under way.

**Idaho.**—Fall and winter ranges dry, and rain needed to soften feed and supply stock water; hay and grains ample; cattle and sheep in good condition; old ewes sold; young ewes finding good demand.

**Kansas (western).**—Pastures poor and wheat acreages late; hay, forage, and feed supplies fair to good, with some shortages in southwest; cattle in fair-to-good flesh, and will be marketed close from drier areas.

**Montana.**—Live stock in good condition; range feed fair to good, but dry, although some shortage in central and north-central sections; hay and feeds ample except in few drier areas; shipments well under way, with some forced movement from dry areas.

**Nebraska (western).**—Pastures and ranges good, with grass well cured; hay and forage supplies plentiful; cattle in good flesh; shipments will be about normal, with tendency to retain breeding stock.

**Nevada.**—Range feed generally good, but rain would help; hay and grains abundant; cattle and sheep in good condition.

**New Mexico.**—Ranges showed marked improvement during September, providing ample winter feeds except in few northeastern areas; hay and feed grains provide normal needs; cattle and sheep in good flesh; fall cattle movement starting, and will be small; bulk of feeder lambs contracted; most ewe lambs held back; demand for ewes good.

**North Dakota.**—Ranges and pastures good, but drying in central and north-central sections; hay and feeds abundant, with some surplus; stock water ample, but soil moisture insufficient; live-stock in good condition.

**Oklahoma.**—Ranges improving; large acreage winter wheat and other grains, with additional rains, will make good winter feed; western areas dry, and winter feed not promising; hay and feed crops ample, except in west; cattle in good flesh; feed for live stock generally sufficient.

**Oregon.**—Lower ranges dry, with fair-to-good feed; rain needed for ranges, pastures, and stubble fields; hay and grain feeds plentiful, with surplus in some areas; some local areas

lacking in range and feed; live stock in good flesh; cattle sold close; feeder lambs sold early; good demand for ewe lambs.

**South Dakota (western).**—Fall and winter ranges good, but partly lack stock water; hay and roughage plentiful, but grain feeds sparse; cattle and sheep in good condition; tendency is to hold cows, heifers, and ewe lambs.

**Texas.**—Good rains during September made ample range and pasture feeds, except in northern Panhandle; range feeds good in west Texas; entire sheep section has good feed; cattle in good flesh; tendency exists to hold breeding stock, and considerable number cattle will be fed to use local feeds; sheep in good flesh; most ewe lambs held; strong local demand for ewes.

**Utah.**—Fall and winter ranges have fairly good feed supply; desert ranges good; rain needed for pastures and ranges; hay and feed supplies ample; live stock in good condition; feeder lambs sold close, ewe lambs held, and some old ewes shipped to market.

**Washington.**—Lower ranges dry, but carry good feed; rain needed; hay and other feeds plentiful and cheap; live stock in good condition; tendency is to sell cattle and lambs.

**Wyoming.**—Ranges carry good feed supply—dry and well cured; rain needed to soften grass and supply stock water; hay and feeds plentiful; cattle and sheep in excellent condition; most feeder lambs sold, and shipments well on way.

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